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Valley Seed Co.

1019-1021 TENTH STREET

**Sacramento
California**

**Califlora Brand
Seeds for
1920**

LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL

CALIFLORA
BRAND

EARLIANA TOMATO

K

AMERICA'S GREATEST NEED IN 1920 IS PRODUCTION, not only in factory and shop, but on the farm and in the garden. If the cost of food is to be lowered we must raise more and better vegetables and grains. It is not necessary that more land be tilled, but rather that the gardener and farmer make his present acreage more productive by adopting better methods, by using labor-saving tools, and above all by sowing seeds of known quality purchased from a firm in whose integrity he can put the utmost confidence. And it is only because of the continued confidence of our customers that we presume to send you this catalogue. You will find that all seeds, plants, and tools offered can be *depended upon* to give entire satisfaction, and will do more than words to increase the mutual confidence that exists between seed-users and the Valley Seed Company.

How to Order. Write your name, post office, and county plainly.

At prices quoted in our Catalogue, we deliver everything listed (except Insecticides) at your railroad station or post office. We pay the freight, express, or postage, reserving the right to send the goods to you the cheapest way. All small packages will be mailed.

Remittances should be made by post-office or express money order, or by exchange on Sacramento, New York, or San Francisco. For small items stamps will be accepted.

Keep a Copy of Your Order. Check goods received with this copy. Sometimes items are sold out, or will follow later, in which case a slip is inclosed with other goods, or notice sent. In case of error, notify us immediately, that correction may be made.

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VALLEY SEED CO.
1019-1021 Tenth Street, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The Valley Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants they send out, and will be in no way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Extra Order Sheets
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State whether by mail, express, or freight

NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED

City _____

Amount Enclosed

Total . . . \$

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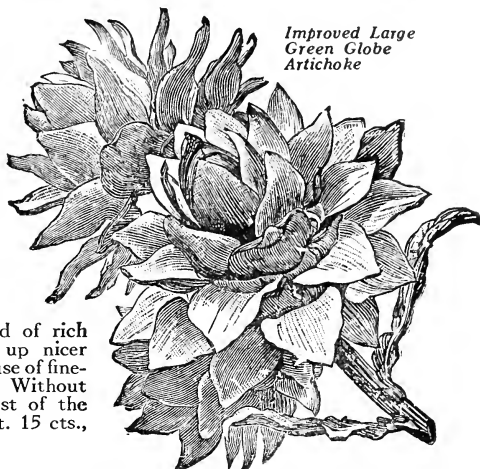
VEGETABLE SEED DEPARTMENT

ARTICHOKE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. A deep, rich, sandy loam is best adapted to this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

Improved Large Green Globe

Heads large, fleshy and of rich flavor. Cooks up nicer than usual because of fine-grained flesh. Without question the best of the globe class. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. \$1.



Improved Large Green Globe Artichoke



Conover's Colossal Asparagus

ASPARAGUS

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart.

When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread, and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall, after the tops have been cut down, apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-

dressing of salt at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to the square yard is also beneficial and keeps down the weeds.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Palmetto. A large, early variety, of a deep green color. More regular and even in size than the preceding variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The seed should be sown in the spring, and the plants cultivated like cabbage; the heads are improved by frost. An ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Improved Dwarf. Very productive, tender and of rich flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

BROCCOLI

Requires the same treatment as cauliflower. The heads are tender, white, and of delicate flavor. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

White Cape. Creamy white, medium, compact, sure to form, delicate flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.



Brussels Sprouts

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush

One pound will sow 100 feet of drill; 40 pounds are required for an acre. They will thrive in any good soil. Plant the seeds 2 inches deep and 3 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart. Keep well cultivated, as no crop better repays extra labor in this direction.

Write for special prices on larger quantities

GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Early Mohawk. Very early; stands more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Refugee, or Thousand-to-One. Very tender and productive; best variety for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Early Red Valentine. This variety is usually ready 35 days after planting. Pods

are round, thick and fleshy, with very little string, of finest quality and unequalled in uniformity of ripening, which latter fact, combined with its earliness, makes it a profitable garden and market sort. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. The earliest and most hardy, absolutely stringless. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, 5 inches long, solid, meaty and broad; readily marketed. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

English, or Broad Windsor. The celebrated Broad Bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 feet high. Beans eaten shelled. Lb. 15 cts.

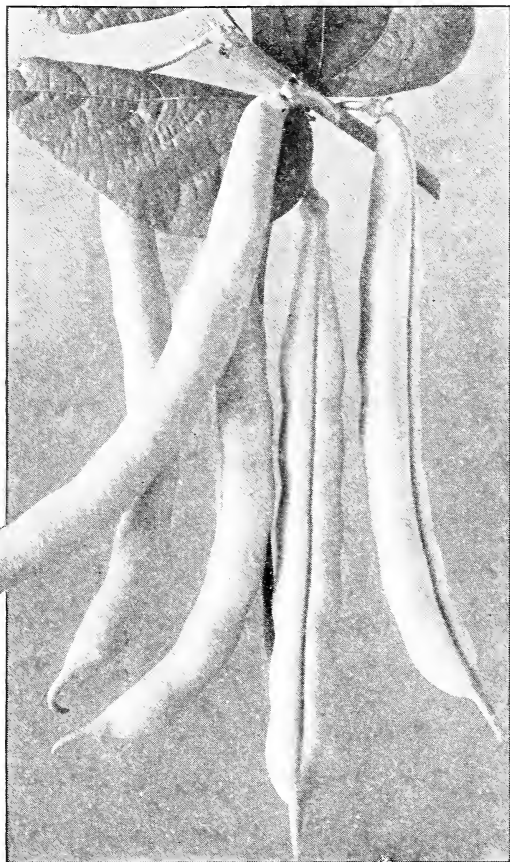
Long Yellow Six Weeks. An early standard variety, much prized for its productiveness and excellent quality; the pods are often 8 inches long, tender and brittle; vines vigorous and branching. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

WAX- or YELLOW-PODDED DWARF BEANS

Davis White Wax. Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods of a clear waxy white color, and when of suitable size to use for snaps, quite stringless. All who have tried it are delighted because of its hardness, productiveness and handsome appearance. The dry Beans are clear white, and are unsurpassed for baking. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Improved Prolific Black Wax. In every respect first class; pods nearly round, of a beautiful bright yellow color, hanging in clusters well up from the ground; very early and continues long in bearing which, with its immense productiveness and handsome appearance, makes it everywhere popular. The old Prolific Black Wax was popular a few years ago, and this improved strain surpasses it in all respects. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Improved Golden Wax. Rust-proof. An improvement on the Golden Wax, being entirely rust-proof and standing the drought remarkably well. Pods long, nearly straight, broad, flat; golden yellow, fleshy and wax-like; of the highest quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.



Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod Beans

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima. The best-known Lima Bean, and it deserves its popularity. Possesses all the good qualities of the Lima Bean and does well throughout California. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

King of the Garden Lima. A vigorous grower, bearing an abundance of large pods, varying in length from 5 to 8 inches, and containing from 4 to 6 perfect Beans of superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Fordhook Bush Lima. This Bean is of the type of Dreer's Bush Lima, which it most nearly resembles. Its height is from 22 to 24 inches and it bears its Beans in clusters of 2 to 3, well out from the plant on long spikes. There are from 3 to 5 round, thick Beans in each pod. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

POLE or RUNNING BEANS

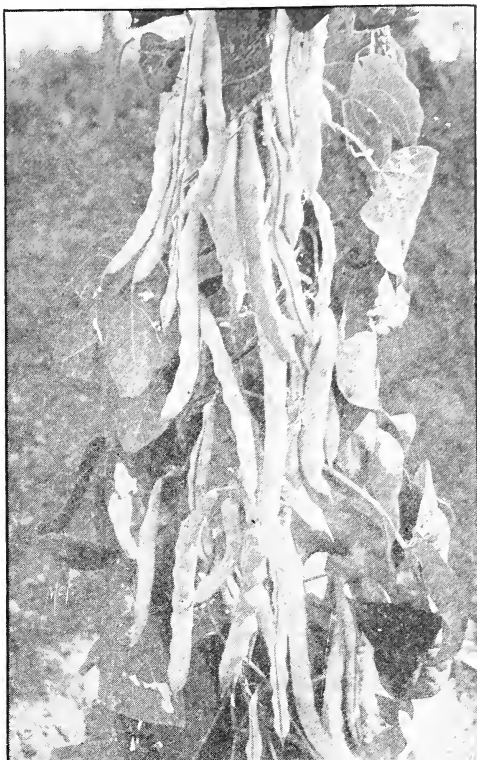
One pound will plant 50 hills; 30 pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be mellow, rich, and warm. Lay the ground out in hills 4 feet apart each way, and set poles 8 to 10 feet long firmly in the hills before putting in the seed. Plant 5 or 6 Beans in a hill and cover about 2 inches deep; leave 3 healthy plants at each pole, and when a few inches high draw a little earth around them as support. Set the poles before the plants have grown to large size; many gardeners consider it an advantage to set the poles when planting the seeds, thus avoiding disturbing the small plants.

Chinese, or Yard-Long Bean. This celestial variety is green-podded, extremely long, of good quality and very tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead. Enormously productive, the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole, and are of a silvery green, entirely stringless; they cook deliciously tender and melting. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Bean. It commences to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush variety and keeps on producing until killed by frost. A rampant grower. Beans are solidly meaty, entirely stringless, and when cooked, deliciously rich and buttery. The seed is brown and of fine quality. Plant from April to August. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Blue Lake Creaseback. Handsome green pods; grows from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, entirely stringless and very fleshy; one of the best of the green-podded sorts. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.



Kentucky Wonder Beans

Lazy Wife. Pods grow from 6 to 8 inches long; entirely stringless; of rich buttery flavor when cooked. Fine white shell Beans for winter use. Bears very freely and for quite a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Dutch Caseknife. Produces large, flat pods that are excellent for snaps, cut young. The Bean is large, flat and of superior quality, green, shelled or dry. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. Popular; useful either green or dried. Pods are short, broad, pale green, usually streaked with bright red. In many cases this variety is fully as desirable as the Lima Beans. The vines are quite vigorous growers and produce many pods which are closely packed with beans. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Scarlet Runner. Ornamental, as well as useful; produces brilliant scarlet flowers and makes an elegant shade in the summer-time. Vines are rapid growers, and will quickly cover a porch or trellis. The green pods are tender and sweet; the dry Beans are used in the same way as Limas and by many are considered equal to Limas. Pods produced in large numbers, making easy picking. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

BLOOD BEETS FOR TABLE USE

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Five pounds will sow an acre. Rich, deep soil, not too recently manured, is best for this crop. Sow about 1 inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and, when well established, thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row. The seed will sprout better if soaked twenty-four hours in warm water before planting.

Detroit Dark Red. Dark red, tender, of fine flavor, and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Long Smooth Blood. Excellent, large, late variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Crimson Globe. A beautiful Beet of good size. The most popular variety for market-gardeners, and we recommend this Beet above all others for that purpose. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Crosby's Egyptian. New. Upright-growing tops, with few leaves and small neck; firm-fleshed and perfectly shaped roots with dark red, tender, crisp, sweet flesh, make this an ideal early and general market sort, popular alike with grower and consumer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Eclipse. Extra early; uniform shape; bright red, fine-grained and delicious. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Edmand's. Handsome shape; flesh of a dark blood-red, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Egyptian Blood Turnip. Well-known variety of a rich, deep crimson. Flesh sweet and crisp. A profitable variety for market and an extra-good sort for the home-garden. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

WHITE SWISS CHARD

Grown for its leaves only; one of the best early greens. Cook the leaves as you do spinach, and the stems in cream as asparagus. Leaves grow to enormous size, 20 inches to 2 feet in length. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Lucullus. Grows the same as the white variety, but the leaves are savoyed, or curly. By many it is considered superior. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

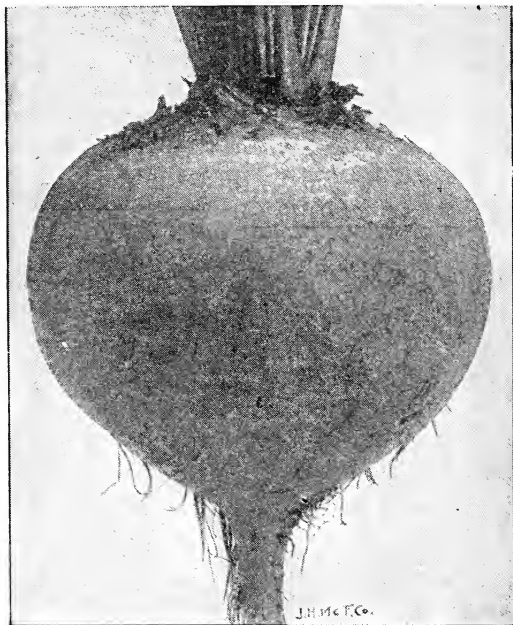
MANGEL-WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Five or 6 pounds will sow one acre. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches in the rows. The seed will sprout better if soaked 24 hours in warm water before planting. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin, a liberal application of an honest chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of Beets for stock-feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay.

Long Red. Our stock of this variety is the result of continued careful selection. It is the heaviest-yielding Mangel there is, producing under proper conditions from 40 to 80 tons per acre, many specimen roots weighing from 40 to 50 pounds, and being of fine texture and good quality. Lb. 50c., 10 lbs. \$4. See illustration front cover.

Selected Golden Tankard. Most nutritious variety in cultivation; roots large, ovoid, but filled out to top and bottom, terminating with a small tap-root; flesh deep golden yellow, solid, crisp, sweet and rich; excels all others in milk-producing qualities, and very productive. It has no superior as a keeper. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.

Giant Half-Sugar, Rose-Top. A type of Sugar Beet yielding enormous crops and producing roots of giant size. They are very much easier to harvest than Sugar Beets, and may be turned out by a push of the foot. This variety is considered by many to be the most profitable stock Beet to grow. Will keep in good condition for a considerable period. Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.



Crimson Globe Beet

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

CABBAGE

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants; 4 ounces will produce sufficient plants for an acre. Commence to sow the seed early for succession. Transplant, as soon as large enough, to fresh, rich soil in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. For late use, sow the Drum-head sorts in spring, and transplant to well-manured ground, 3 feet apart each way. In planting Cabbage or cauliflower, care should be observed that the stem is set under the ground as far as the first leaf. The ground should be well worked, to produce good heads, and hoed as many as three times during the season, drawing the earth slightly about the stems. Should the Cabbage worm or other insect pests annoy, Hammond's Slug-Shot is safe, easily applied and effectual; do not delay in thus removing any insect. An ounce of prevention is worth considerably more than a pound of cure in this case.



Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads compact, cone-shaped and of medium size; a general favorite in the eastern markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Early Winnigstadt. Grows to a good size and does better on lighter soils than other sorts. Heads quite sharply pointed, solid and heavy. Ready for use about the same time as the Wakefield. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Mammoth Red Rock. The largest and most reliable heading Red Cabbage yet introduced; round, solid heads of deep red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Selected Early Flat Dutch. A fine strain of the Flathead variety; is early, a good keeper and a good money-maker. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. This is superior to any other late Cabbage in cultivation. It possesses all the good qualities of the Late Flat Dutch, and is a sure header. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Surehead. Very uniform in size; hard, firm and of fine texture; sure to head. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

All Seasons. Whether for medium-early, main-crop or late use, this is unsurpassed by any other sort; the heads are large, nearly round, very solid and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Glory of Enkhuizen. Second-early; sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth with large, rather spreading outer leaves which are

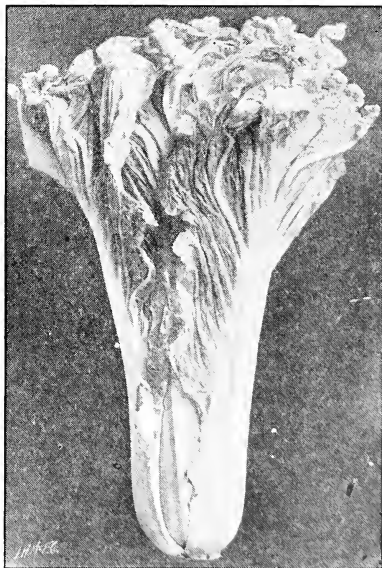
noticeably curved and frilled. The heads are globular or nearly round, solid and of large size for so early a variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Savoy Green Globe. Heads large and rather loose, but, being very tender and pleasant flavored, the whole head can be used for cooking; leaves are wrinkled and dark green. Pkt. 5c., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Holland, or Danish Ballhead. The hardest-heading variety known; of medium size, with few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; tender, crisp and solid; of remarkable weight for its size, and of extraordinary long-keeping qualities. This variety commands a high price in the markets. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Pe-Tsai)

This delicious vegetable should be more generally used. When boiled with meat, it is much better than either Cabbage or turnips. As a salad or cole-slaw it is excellent. Every home-garden should have a plot of Chinese Cabbage. Grow it exactly as you do lettuce. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., lb. \$5.



Chinese Cabbage

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. The cultural directions given for cabbage will apply for this crop, but the soil should be more heavily manured. Keep the ground well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to the stems. Water freely in dry weather, and especially when they begin to head. Never allow the plants to become crowded in the seed-bed; transplant them with great care, as any check will injure, if not entirely prevent, the formation of the head. For late Cauliflower set the plants in a cool, moist place in the garden. When the heads have formed, the long leaves should be drawn over and tied above them, to keep off the sun and rain. Some gardeners break the leaves over the heads, but this method is not entirely effective.

Danish Dry Weather.

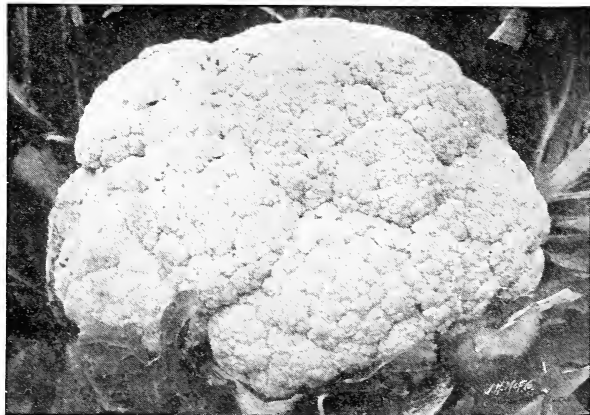
We take pleasure in introducing this Cauliflower to our customers. It is from one of the best growers in Denmark, and we recommend it highly to market-gardeners for trial. It is claimed to be a splendid strain for a dry season and equally good in all weathers. From the reports we have regarding this stock from gardeners who have tried it, we consider it a valuable addition to the list. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$3.

Early Paris.

Head rather large, white and compact, stock short. One of the earliest and tenderest sorts, particularly when sown in the spring. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Extra-Early Snowball, Selected. Very early, and one of the surest to make fine, large solid heads. If planted March 1, large-sized heads will be produced early in June, about one week earlier than other sorts, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. The outer leaves are short, allowing the plants to be set closer together than most varieties. Its dwarf, compact habit of growth renders it one of the best for forcing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1, oz. \$3.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A distinct and valuable late variety, producing large heads, pure white, firm and compact, which, being thoroughly protected by the foliage, remain a long time fit for use; a desirable variety for the South, as it is able to withstand the high temperature and hot sun. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.



Early Snowball Cauliflower

CHERVIL

An aromatic, sweet herb. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

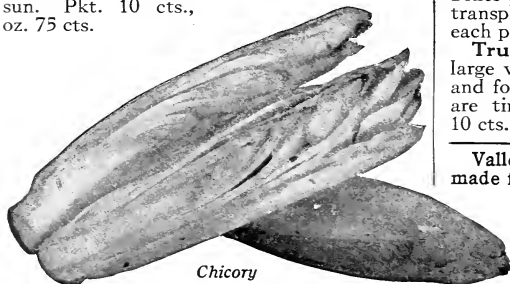
CHICORY

Large-rooted, or Coffee. The largest-rooted variety. Often dried and used as a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

COLLARDS

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for Cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted, allowing plenty of room for each plant.

True Georgia. The well-known, very large variety. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.



Chicory

Valley Seed Co.'s Lawn Grass Mixture is made from the finest varieties of English and native grasses, with a large percentage of the real Kentucky Blue Grass, and a sufficient quantity of White Clover, all thoroughly mixed. See page 26.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

CELERY

One ounce will produce 5,000 plants. Sow in light, rich soil, in shallow drills, and cover the seed lightly with finely sifted mold. Prick the seedlings out into beds of very rich soil, 3 inches apart. Water freely, and shade from sun until established. When the plants are 5 to 6 inches high, transplant to rows 3 to 4 feet apart, according to the variety, allowing 8 inches between the plants in the rows. Cultivate freely and earth up to blanch the stems, pressing the soil firmly around the plant almost to the top, care being taken not to cover the tops of center shoots. Remember that this crop well repays generous treatment, and that good and uniform Celery cannot be grown without care. Celery is a gross feeder, therefore the soil should be made rich with well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in the soil, before the plants are set.

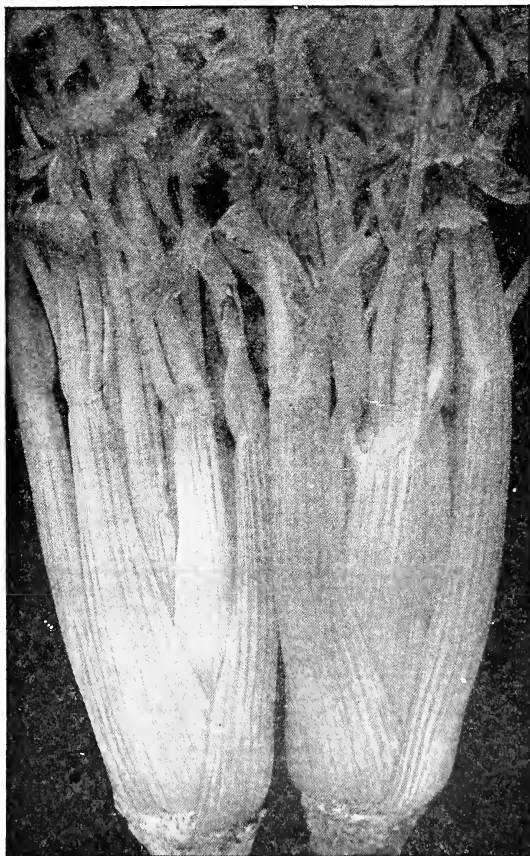
Winter Queen. A splendid late variety for winter use. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Perfected White Plume. Best early variety for market-gardeners or for family use; we have an exceptionally fine strain. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Golden Self-blanching. This is no doubt the best Celery for early market use. Plants of a yellowish green color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and

leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6, lb. \$20.

Giant Pascal. The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of a rich, nutty flavor, free from any bitterness; it blanches very easily and quickly, and retains its freshness a long time; the heart is golden yellow, very full and attractive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.



Golden Self-blanching Celery

THE HOME GUARDS

Bugs and Blight can be controlled by spraying, or dusting with poison powders. We carry the simplest and most effective insecticides and fungicides, and spraying implements. See pages 45, 46, and 47.

CELERIAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

This vegetable is used principally for flavoring soups and stews, but may be served like the cauliflower, or as a salad.

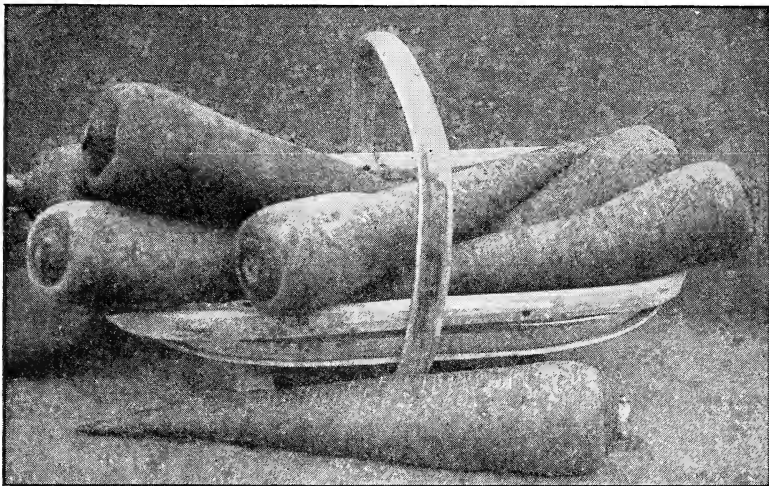
Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 to 8 inches in the row. No earthing up is required for Celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible portion of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

Large Smooth Prague. This is an improved form of the Turnip-rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

CHIVES

A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to the same. Perfectly hardy in open ground. Pkt. 10 cts. See plants of Chives listed under vegetable plants, page 23.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES



Improved Long Orange Carrots

CARROTS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill; 3 pounds are required for an acre. The most suitable soil is a rich, deep, sandy loam, not too recently manured. Sow rather thinly in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, according to the sorts, thinning out to 6 or 7 inches. In field culture the rows should be at least 2 feet apart, so that the crop can be worked with the horse cultivator.

Danvers Half-Long. The best variety for general crop; is rich orange color, a very heavy yielder and splendid keeper; first-class Carrot for all soils, and valuable both for table and stock. We have an extra-fine strain of seed of this favorite sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Improved Long Orange. This is a decided improvement over the ordinary Long Orange. The roots grow remarkably uniform and smooth, being always well formed and of larger size, better flavored and of deeper orange color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Oxheart, or Guerande. (Stump-rooted.) This new French Carrot is one of the most valuable of all recent introductions, either for family use or market. It is an intermediate between the Half-Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck, of the most beautiful shape, and rich orange color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Chantenay. The finest in color, the best in form, and the most productive of all the stump-rooted varieties. Of fine flavor, either in soups, stews, or boiled. For ordinary feeding purposes it meets all requirements, as it keeps well, crops well, and can be used more economically than any other. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Scarlet Horn. This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in the markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine-grained. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third above ground; large white root, with green top; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early French Forcing. The earliest and sweetest of all varieties; does well under glass. Popular both as a market and home variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

CRESS

Sow Curled or Pepper Grass thickly, in shallow drills, every 2 or 3 weeks. It should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. Used for salad and for garnishing.

True Water Cress. Should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with Water Cress a strip 4 inches wide on the margin of the hotbed, inside the frame, where it is always cool. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50, postpaid.

Pepper Grass (Pepper or Garden Cress). A salad or garnishing plant, very popular in Europe. It is one of the freshest and crispest of salad plants, of very simple cultivation. Taste slightly peppery. Of rapid growth, yielding its crop in from 3 to 4 weeks; but as it runs quickly to seed, sowings a week apart are advisable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

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SWEET CORN

One pound will plant 100 hills; 12 pounds will plant an acre. Plant in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and thin out to 3 plants to a hill. Field varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way; hoe and cultivate frequently.

Golden Bantam. The earliest and, without any question, the finest Sweet Corn for the home-garden. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Extra-Early Cory. Of great value for its extreme earliness; is 10 days earlier than any other sort; ears of good size and first-rate quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Early Adams. An extra-early variety of the semi-sweet type. Does very well in the interior valleys of California, as it is not bothered much by bugs. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Early Evergreen. Distinctly earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, almost as prolific, and of as good a quality. It is today one of the best main-crop varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Golden Cream. Early and one of the best for the home-garden; it will become one of the most popular Sweet Corns ever used. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

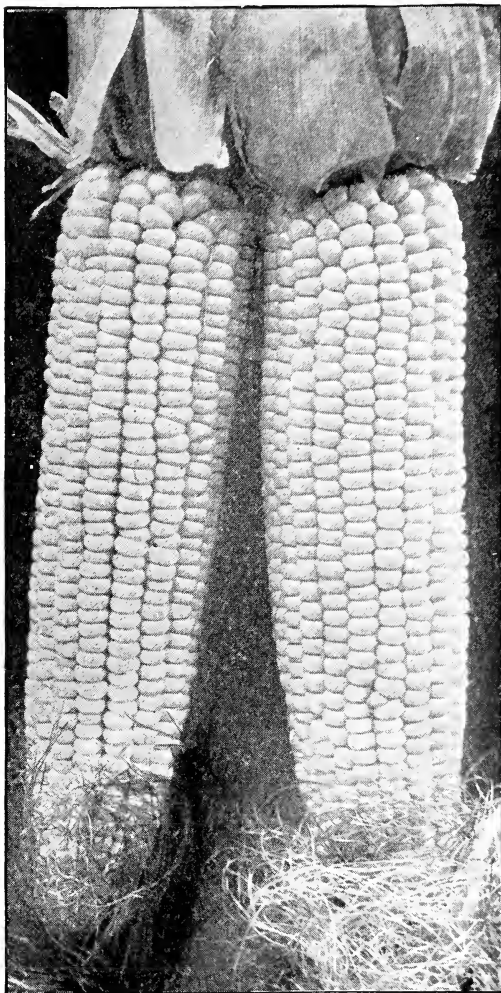
Early Minnesota. Very early; ears of fair size and uniform; plant rather dwarf; one of the best. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Early Mammoth. A vigorous, large, early variety, grown extensively in Alameda County for the San Francisco market. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Country Gentleman. One of the finest of all Corns for the private table. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, cob small and irregularly crowded from end to end with pearly white kernels of great depth; quality surpassingly sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Stowell's Evergreen. Now recognized everywhere as a standard variety, both for home use and market, and is the general favorite. The ears are of a large size, grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary, and remain longer in the green state than any other. Pkt. 10c., lb. 25c., 10 lbs. \$2.

Black Mexican. A rather short, black variety; sweet and delicious. Splendid for home-garden, but not a market sort on account of color.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

FIELD CORN

For larger quantities
write for prices

Early Leaming. Yellow dent; ripens in from 90 to 100 days. Ears good size, with deep, large grains; orange in color with red cob. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Iowa Gold Mine. A large yellow dent

variety, maturing in 100 days from planting. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Iowa Silver Mine. Standard white dent; superior for feeding; makes good roasting ears when young. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

FIELD CORN, continued

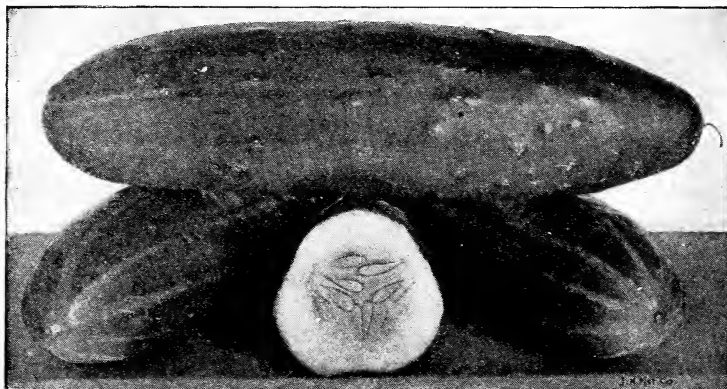
Champion White Pearl. Very superior for corn meal. Ears are long and grow low on the stalk; averages 16 rows of grains. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Australian White Flint. A 90-day variety and ideal for our arid lands. Will endure more drought and cold than any other variety. Ears about 12 inches long. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

SWEET CORN FOR FODDER. As this Corn is always wanted in large quantities, write us for special quotations.

POP CORN

White Rice. Handsome variety; kernels long, pointed and resembling rice; color white. Very prolific. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75.



Improved Long Green Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 100 hills; 2 pounds will plant 1 acre. They succeed best in a warm, rich, moist, loamy soil. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attacks of insects. The English forcing varieties can be grown in hotbeds where the temperature does not fall below 65 degrees at night. Many of this class grow from 20 to 30 inches in length.

White Spine. (Peerless.) The most uniform and shapely variety grown. It is an early, prolific and continuous bearer, of fine, large, smooth, straight fruits. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Chicago Pickling. This is probably the most common variety listed for pickling purposes. Does equally well on this coast. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Boston Pickling. This is one of the best forcing Cucumbers inasmuch as it is a better producer than any of the other pickling sorts. Uniform. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Cool and Crisp. Extra early, exceedingly prolific and continuous-bearing; valuable for pickling, the color being of that rich black-green so much desired, while the shape and size is pickling perfection—long, slim, with prominent knobs. It is particularly fine for slicing and is unusually crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Klondyke. A White Spine variety, dark green when young, and medium early. It maintains its color longer than other White Spine varieties and runs uniform in size and shape. Popular as a shipping variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Green. A standard sort, producing long, straight, smooth fruits,

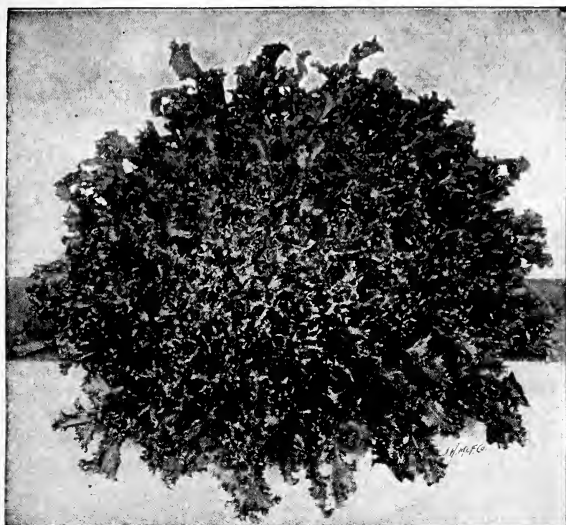
sometimes growing 18 inches in length. The flesh is fine-grained and of the most refreshing and delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Gherkin. An extremely small-fruited variety grown exclusively for pickles. It has no value for slicing. It is very prickly, but tender and crisp if picked when young. Seed germinates slowly. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Japanese Climbing. Fine to grow on the trellis. The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The Cucumbers are thick, exceedingly tender and of delicate flavor; flesh pure white; skin dark green turning to brown, and netted when ripe. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Lemon Cucumber. This dainty little Cucumber, resembles a lemon both in form and color, having a distinctive flavor superior to and not found in any other Cucumber. The Lemon Cucumber is so prolific that a single vine will be ample for the needs of the average family. It is also said that the Lemon Cucumber can be eaten without fear of the harmful results that some experience from eating Cucumbers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

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Green Curled Endive

DANDELION

Much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good, rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Improved Large-leaved. The largest-leaved and best cutting variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill. Sow in any ordinary dry soil in drills 1 foot apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 12 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. The inner leaves, in the course of three or four weeks, will become beautifully blanched.

Green Curled. Finely curled, dark green leaves; excellent plant. Not only most useful as a salad, but much used for garnishing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). Leaves are broad and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

EGGPLANT

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Transplant to 3 feet apart each way, and when about a foot high support the plants by drawing the earth up around them.

EGGPLANT, continued

Improved New York Spineless. This is a great improvement on the popular New York Improved. The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; two weeks earlier than the old variety; excellent quality and very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2, lb. \$6.

Early Long Purple. Early, hardy and productive; excellent for the table. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 60 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.

KALE, or BORECOLE

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Known in the East as "Sprouts," and sometimes confused with Brussels Sprouts, which it does not in the least re-

semble. The cultivation is about the same as for cabbages. Four ounces of seed will sow 300 feet of row. Rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. Taller in growth than the above. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Jersey or Cow Kale. A robust-growing sort, often 6 to 8 feet high; grown largely for stock- and chicken-feed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

KOHLRABI

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants. Sow in rows 18 inches apart, afterward thinning out to 8 or 10 inches. When young, Kohlrabi is a delicate and palatable vegetable, and is very popular in Europe, where it is more generally used than in America.

Early White Vienna. Tender white flesh; very popular where grown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

LEEK

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart; when 6 or 8 inches high, transplant in rows 10 inches apart, and set deep, so as to blanch the neck as much as possible.

American Large Flag. Of strong, vigorous growth; best of all. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Giant Carentan. A favorite European sort, of mild flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

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MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant 80 hills; one pound will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. Plant in hills 6 feet apart each way, using 6 to 8 seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants to a hill; when about 1 foot long, pinch off the tips to make them branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early. To protect the vines from bugs, sprinkle with Slug-Shot, the best insecticide we know of.

Honey Dew. The delicious honey-like flavor of this new melon met with instantaneous public favor and created a sensation wherever used. The fruit is of good size, weighing 8 to 10 lbs.; light-colored, smooth skin; thick flesh and solid. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Rocky Ford. This Muskmelon has proved to be most valuable to the grower for eastern shipment. Its size, shape and quality exactly suit the epicure; the flesh is very deep, solid and thoroughly melting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Montreal Improved Green Nutmeg. Largely grown by market-gardeners in the neighborhood of Quebec and Montreal, Canada, whence it takes its name. The flesh is thick and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Extra-Early Hackensack. A very popular sort, producing large, handsome melons of the best quality. About two weeks earlier and almost as large as Hackensack; fruit nearly round, deeply ribbed, and coarsely netted; flesh green, of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Osage (Known also as "Miller's Cream" and "Princess"). Shape oval; skin light green, slightly netted; flesh salmon, very sweet and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Jenny Lind. Fruit small, round-flat in shape; greenish color when ripe, flesh dark green and sweet; enormous cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Casaba—Summer. Large, rather oblong; well ribbed; skin thin, netted and of greenish yellow color; flesh 2 to 3 inches thick, delicious and melting. An excellent melon for shipping. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Casaba — Winter. A Casaba melon that ripens slowly and lasts all through the winter. Should be handled somewhat after the manner of handling Hubbard squash. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

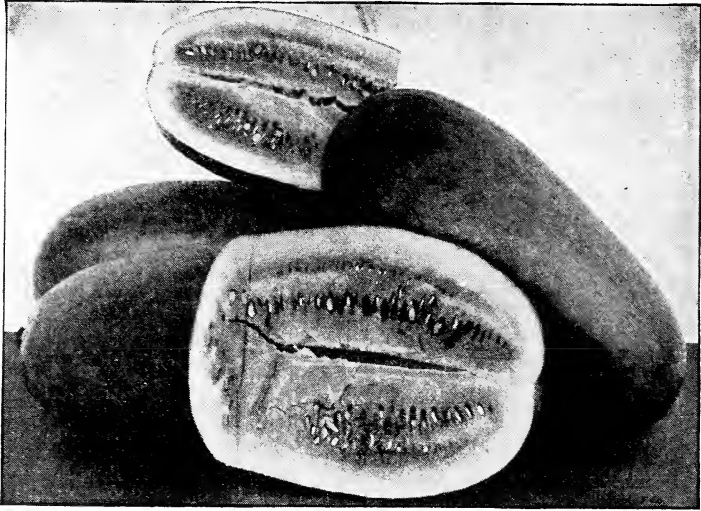
Golden Beauty Casaba. One of the best Casabas. Begins to ripen in July and continues ripening and bearing all summer and fall until frost comes. The later fruit can be stored in a cool house or cellar and will ripen slowly. Golden Beauty is bright yellow, about globular, with wrinkled skin and slightly pointed at the stem end. The flesh is fine-grained, pure white, very thick and of an extra-good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Turkish. This is a melon that is being used more extensively each year. Is large and has some of the qualities and values of the Casaba. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.



Rocky Ford Muskmelons

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Kleckley Sweets Watermelons

WATERMELONS

One ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; one pound will plant an acre. Treat as recommended for muskmelon, except that the hills should not be less than 8 feet apart.

Florida Favorite. This melon is the leading melon as a market variety. Being early and of a nice size, it can be marketed readily, always bringing the highest price. Our seed is superior to that generally offered and, if you plant melons for shipping, we recommend this variety above all others. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake. This is also a fine shipping sort, but is not so early as the Florida Favorite, and is somewhat larger; but it is a great keeper and one of the finest-looking melons on the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Chilian, White-seeded. This melon in some sections of the state is known as the Cannon-Ball Melon on account of its shape. The rind is thin and the flesh is deep red and deliciously sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Chilian, Black-seeded. Earlier than the white-seeded variety and also sweeter, but not so large nor attractive. We can recommend this to the growers as the best early melon. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Kleckley Sweets. For the home or local market this melon has no superior, as it has nothing but good qualities. It is the most popular melon on the market. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Klondyke. Has bright red flesh, firm, and exceptionally sweet. Skin too thin to make a shipping melon, but for the garden there is no melon quite the same. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Cole's Early. Ripens where other varieties fail. This melon will undoubtedly prove a great boon to those who live in northern sections where Watermelons were never before successfully grown. The melons are seldom over 12 inches in length. The heart is large and the flesh is a beautiful bright red, lusciously sweet, cool and sparkling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Cuban Queen. An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin; flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Angeleno. This variety is so generally grown throughout the state of California that it is well known on every market. It is of dark green color, almost round, and weighs from 18 to 20 pounds. Owing to the tendency of this seed to split open, we advise all planters to soak the seed in water a few hours before planting. By this treatment, the seed will close up and this will prevent its rotting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

Tom Watson. This Watermelon for the past two years has been one of the most popular melons grown in the southern states. Its shape is similar to the Kleckley Sweets, but the color is a lighter green. Its great merit is in its earliness, good flavor, thin rind and good keeping qualities, making it one of the best shippers. This melon produces good crops; is a good money-maker for the large grower. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

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American Mushroom Spawn

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-manure, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three or 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed, but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

English Spawn. In bricks. Per brick 25 cts., 10 bricks, \$2.

MUSTARD

The leaves of these varieties of Mustard make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the spring and at frequent intervals throughout the summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow fifty feet of row.

Black or Brown. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., postpaid.

Chinese. A very hardy, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thick and deeply savoyed, with broad white midrib. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Fordhook Fancy. The dark green leaves of this variety are more curled on the edges than any other sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Giant Southern Curled. Large variety, forming a great mass of beautiful leaves, which are ruffled and finely curled on the edges. Hardy, vigorous. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

White English. Light green variety; tender leaves. Seed light yellow and pungent. The commercial Mustard seed is this sort. Oz. 5 cts., lb. 35 cts.

OKRA, or GUMBO

One ounce will plant 100 hills. Of easy cultivation in any good soil; plant about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart, and when well established thin to three plants in the hill; keep the soil well worked, and occasionally draw a little up around the stalks to support them.

White Velvet. Handsome and productive; long, smooth, white pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

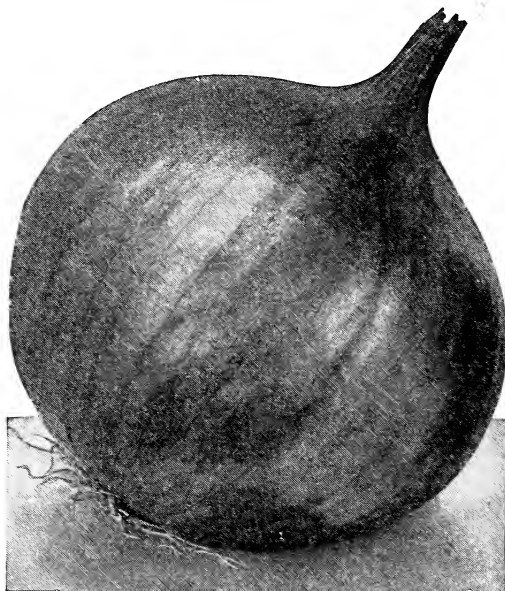
Perkins Mammoth Long Pod. Dwarf; early and prolific. Pods long, slender, deep green, and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

GARLIC SETS

Garlic sets or bulbs are planted from September to March in rows 12 inches apart, placing the sets 4 inches apart in the rows, 2 inches deep. Lb. 50 cts.

We carry a complete assortment of insecticides, spray materials, and spray pumps. A partial list is given on pages 45 to 47; others can be supplied on order.

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Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

is advisable to rotate crops, using clovers and other nitrogen-makers.

Australian Brown. Extra-long keeper and sure cropper. The skin is a bright, reddish brown; solid white flesh, crisp and of sweet, mild flavor. We have an absolutely unsurpassed strain of this fine Onion. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Italian Red. Extensively grown in the vicinity of Sacramento. A very large, long, red Onion; unsurpassed for mildness of flavor. Unlike other varieties of Red Onions it is an excellent keeper and we recommend it for planting on a large scale. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$3.

Yellow Globe Danvers. We have an unusually fine strain of this old and well-known standard sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

Wethersfield, Large Red. Universally popular both for market and home use; sure and heavy cropper; long keeper; grows to an immense size; of flattened form; skin purplish red; flesh white, slightly fringed with pink. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

White Portugal, or "Silver Skin." An excellent and popular Onion for the family garden; of medium size, flat, symmetrical, very early, good keeper; skin and flesh white, fine-grained and unusually mild and delicate; also largely used for pickles when small. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1, lb. \$3.50.

Yellow Flat Danvers. Similar to the other Danvers, except in shape, being flat. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.

ONION SETS

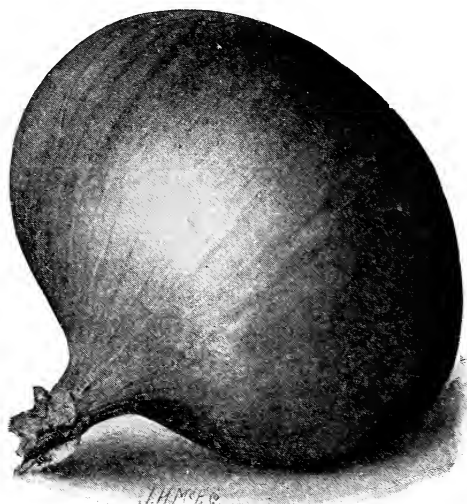
The best Onion set is the Oregon set of the Yellow Globe Danvers variety. They grow rapidly and form large, solid bulbs. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.

ONION

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre. A deep, rich soil, thoroughly worked, is best for this crop. Sow thinly in shallow drills about 12 inches apart; when the plants are about 3 inches high, thin to 3 or 4 inches, according to variety.

Culture of Onions should be constant, the soil being stirred after each rain to preserve the moisture, and to prevent the forming of a crust. Do not allow the earth to bake over the seeds after sowing. Cultivation with the wheel hoe is of great use in the Onion plot. But hand-weeding among plants is always a necessity, and may be done at thinning time and whenever the weeds grow large. Cultivation should begin as soon as the rows are visible, if the weeds are at all numerous.

Weeds are the Onion's greatest enemies, and should be cleaned out before they choke the seedlings. Onions are often grown year after year on the same land, by freely fertilizing. As a rule, however, it



Australian Brown Onion

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PEAS

One pound will sow 60 feet of row. Light, moderately rich soil is best for this crop. Sowing of the first early variety should be made in October, and the other varieties for successive crops. Plant every two weeks until the first of April. Peas are sown in single or double rows, from 2 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety or height to which they attain. Have the rows of the dwarf varieties 2 feet apart, and those of the medium sorts from 3 to 4 feet apart, and the tall varieties from 5 to 6 feet apart. **Twenty-five pounds sold at 100-pound rates.**

American Wonder. This is an old, favorite variety, both for the market-grower and family garden. The vines require no support, growing 12 to 15 inches high. An extra-early, heavy, and reliable cropper, ready to pick in 45 to 50 days from time of planting. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Gradus. This extra-early wrinkled Pea bears pods of large size, and combines quality

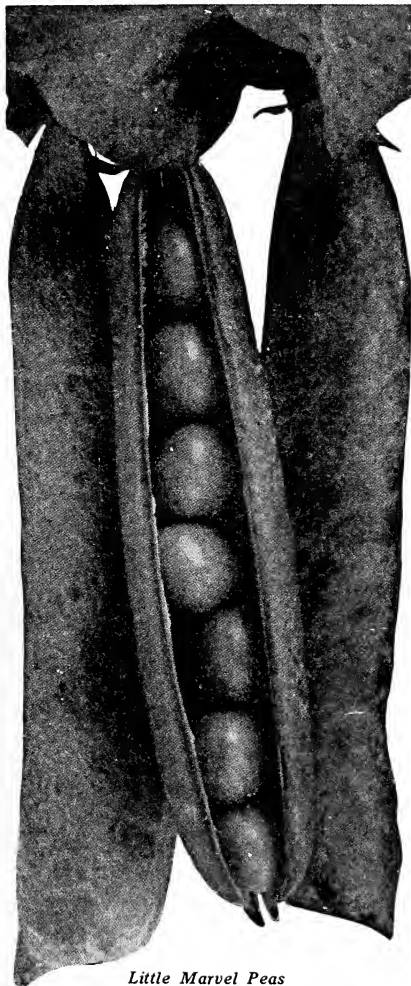
with earliness. It is very hardy; can be planted fully as early as the smooth Peas; growth vigorous and healthy; vines $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet in height; very prolific. The quality and flavor are delicious, and the Peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Little Marvel. A new extra-early wrinkled Pea of great productiveness and even, dwarf growth. The vines average about 15 inches in height, and bear pods frequently in pairs, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 6 or 7 quite large, dark green Peas. Pods are rounded, well filled, square at the bottom. It is a distinct acquisition for the market-gardener. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Nott's Excelsior. The popular dwarf, wrinkled variety for the home-garden or market-garden. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder, and the Peas are of especially fine flavor and good quality. Some planters regard this variety as the best for the home-garden, claiming it to be of peculiarly delicious flavor, of long, continuous bearing quality and easy to grow. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$35.

Premium Gem, sometimes called **Little Gem.** The best and most popular dwarf, wrinkled variety, especially with market-gardeners. It grows about 15 inches high and bears good-sized pods, which are filled with 6 to 8 Peas of especially fine, sweet flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$35.

Thomas Laxton. A fine, early, tall variety, similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not quite so early. It is also a little darker in color and has large, blunt pods that fill well with Peas of finest quality. Pkt. 10c., lb. 40c.



Little Marvel Peas

MAIN AND LATE-CROP

Alameda Sweet, or Yorkshire Hero. For the market-grower, this variety is without a peer. A main-crop Pea, producing long, round pods, closely filled with large, wrinkled, tender Peas of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts., 100 lbs. \$30.

Alderman. Tall-growing variety, much like the Telephone; however it is superior to the Telephone, being of fine flavor and dark green color. For main-crop variety it has no superior, and we highly recommend it for market-garden purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Improved Stratagem. An improved variety comprising all the good qualities of the old Stratagem highly developed; the pods are of immense size, well filled with dark green Peas of the finest quality; a heavy cropper; 2 feet high. Pkt. 10c., lb. 40c., 100 lbs. \$30.

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MAIN AND LATE-CROP PEAS, con.

Laxtonian. This is an ideal market and home-garden Pea. Medium dwarf in habit of growth, but with large pods. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Telephone. Immensely productive and of the finest quality. Vines very strong, averaging 18 to 20 pods per stalk. The pods are of large size, containing 6 to 7 Peas each, which are of a pale green, and are closely packed in the pod, and of most delicious flavor. The Telephone is decidedly a popular variety for the market-gardener, the number of pods on a vine making easy picking and the large size filling the basket very quickly. For many years it has been the standard main-crop variety. 4 feet. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$35.

For a succession of Peas in the garden we suggest planting American Wonder as first-early; Laxtonian for second ripening; Stratagem for main crop.

PARSLEY

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seed germinates slowly, sometimes 3 or 4 weeks passing before the plants appear.

Emerald, or Dwarf Extra-Curled. Leaves tender, beautifully crimped, handsome bright green color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Fine Double Curled. Fine dwarf; crimped leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Plain-leaved. Much used in soups, etc.; rather stronger in flavor than the other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

PARSNIPS

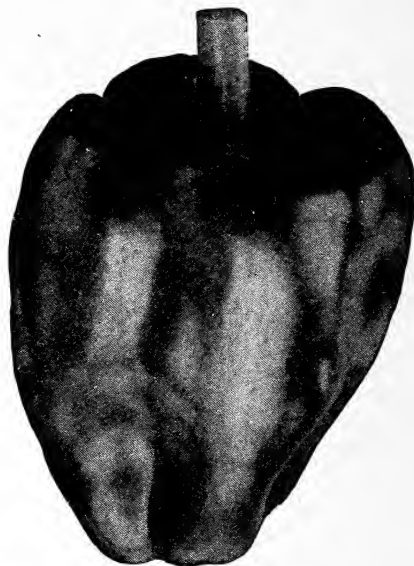
One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds will plant an acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to 8 inches in the row.

Long Smooth, or Hollow-Crowned. A standard table sort; the best and most productive for field culture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 85 cts.

PEPPERS

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate these seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruits. When the plants are about 3 inches high, transplant into rows 3 feet apart, and allow 2 feet between the plants.

Anaheim Chili. This Pepper is largely grown, and is used dried and for canning. It is long, 7 inches or so, medium-sized in width, and thick-fleshed. The flavor is mild for a Chili Pepper, and one liked by Mexicans and Americans alike. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$5.



Ruby King Pepper

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. Bright red, mild, large, early; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes," when green. Flesh tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.

Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth. Similar to Bull Nose, usually larger and of longer shape; mild flavor; fine for "mangoes." Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.

Chinese Giant. Deep red, thick and blunt; fully twice as large as Bull Nose, being 4 or 5 inches thick at the top and about 6 inches long. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$5.

Ruby King. The most popular, large, fruited Pepper; a prolific bearer of ruby-red pods, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flesh exceedingly thick and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$3.

Red Chili. Small, bright red; hot and pungent; used for making "Pepper Sauce." Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$2.50.

Long Red Cayenne. A late variety; small, bright scarlet, cone-shaped, pungent pods; much used for pickling, green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$2.

Pimiento. Large, heart-shaped; thick flesh; mild apple flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$5.

PEANUTS

While it is not generally known, nevertheless Peanuts do well in many parts of California. They should be planted about April in rows and can be so grown between trees or vines. We carry the Japan Peanuts, which are the most used.

Japanese. Lb. 25 cts.

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PUMPKINS

One ounce of seed will plant 40 hills; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre. Plant in hills 8 feet apart each way, allowing 3 strong plants to a hill. Cultivated in the same way as melons and cucumbers. Keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix.

California Field. The well-known, ordinary Pumpkin, largely used for stock-feeding. The fruit is variously colored in yellow, drab, red and orange, and varies also in size, but is usually very large. Is a heavy cropper and easily grown. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Connecticut Field. A variety that is extensively grown east of the Mississippi River, and which is well adapted to western coast planting. Its chief value is for stock food, yet it is by no means undesirable for cooking. The Pumpkins are exceptionally large, heavy, and have a hard shell; the color is bright golden yellow. Especially desirable for field culture. Pkt. 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

Mammoth Tours. Grows to enormous size; frequently weighs 100 to 150 pounds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Small Sugar, or New England Pie. A small round Pumpkin of excellent quality. The flesh is rich yellow, thick and sweet, and the skin is deep orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Cushaw. Similar to the winter Crookneck Squash. Flesh yellow, fine-grained, sweet. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 50 cts.

Kentucky Field, or Large Cheese. It is fleshy and very sweet, and on this account is relished by cattle. Good for pies, and for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

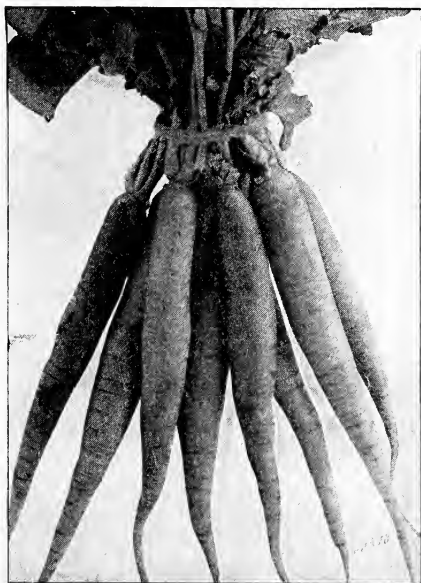
Mammoth King, or Potiron. The best large Pumpkin in use. Forms immense globular melons, flattened a little at the end. Skin reddish yellow in color, and flesh rich orange. Runs very uniform in shape and color, and all are of immense size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50.

RADISHES

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 2 pounds will be required for 1 acre. Radishes do best in a light, rich soil. Sow in drills about 10 inches apart, covering about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and thin the plants to 2 inches apart. A rapid growth is essential to produce showy, crisp Radishes of a mild flavor. Sow every ten days for a succession of crops.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Small, round, intensely bright scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Rosy Gem. Selected. Brightest red, tipped pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Early Long Scarlet Radishes

Chartier, or Shepherd. Long, crimson, tipped with white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Long Scarlet. Long, slender, handsomely colored roots. They are ready in about 25 days from planting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

White Vienna, or Lady Finger. The finest, long white summer Radish; tender and crisp. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75 cts.

French Breakfast. Color bright carmine, with pure white tip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

California Mammoth White Winter. Long, of immense size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Chinese Rose, or Scarlet China. Excellent variety, good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Round Black Spanish. This is a large, black-skinned Radish, much relished by the Germans. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Long Black Spanish. Skin blackish brown; firm, white flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

RHUBARB

Seed may be sown in drills 18 to 20 inches apart and covered about an inch deep. Transplant about 5 feet apart each way. One ounce of seed will give about 500 plants.

Myatt's Victoria. Most popular variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Giant Crimson Winter. An extremely hardy variety, very prolific and quick-growing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. \$1., lb. \$10. See page 23 for roots.

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SQUASH

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills; 4 to 6 pounds, according to variety, is required for one acre. Plant in well-manured hills, the bush varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, and the running sorts from 6 to 8 feet. Eight or ten seeds to be allowed to a hill, thinning out after danger of bugs is over, and leaving three of the strongest plants to a hill. The squashes like a rich soil, and it is best to fertilize the hill with well-rotted manure, before the seed is sown, rather than to fertilize after the plants have started. Keep the soil loosened, and prevent the running varieties from rooting at the joints.

Early White Bush Scallop. A well-known summer variety, grown extensively for shipping; the flesh is tender and delicate. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. A greatly improved selection of the former; Squashes larger, about 12 inches in diameter, and much deeper, containing nearly twice the amount of flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

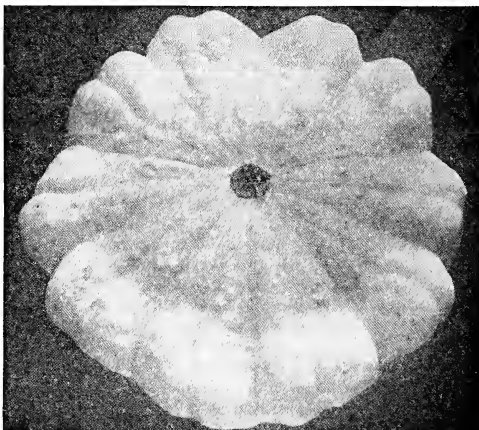
Perfect Gem, or Cream. Long-keeping winter Squash, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; apple-shaped, distinctly ribbed, with smooth, cream-colored skin. Is solid and rather hard, but bakes to a delicious, soft consistency on the inside. Although a small variety, it is a great keeper and is used mostly in winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop. Early; flat; deep orange, with smooth rind. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Yellow Bush Summer Crook-neck. A bush variety, early and prolific; surface deep yellow, densely warted; quality and flavor good. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts; is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange-color, good size; very tender flesh of excellent flavor, and keeps well. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Golden Hubbard. For private gardeners this is the best of the Hubbards. The fruits are of the same shape as the green warted

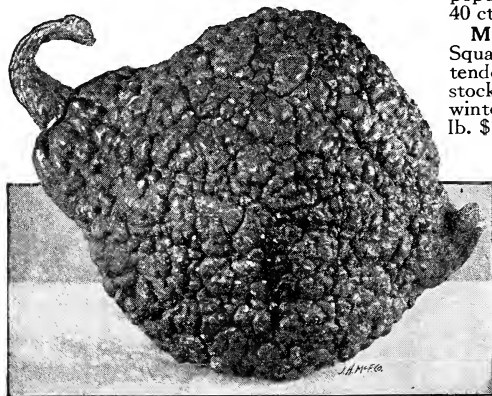


Early White Bush Scallop Squash

type, but average one-half to one-third less in size, and although earlier in the season, keep in excellent shape through the winter. The skin is bright, deep orange-yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard; fine-grained; cooks very dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Hubbard. Well known, and liked for late use; of superior quality; large size, color green, marked with orange; flesh dry, fine-grained and of fine quality. One of the most popular sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.

Mammoth Chili. The largest of all Squashes; grows to an enormous size, but is tender. One of the most profitable sorts for stock-feeding. Keeps well throughout the winter. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.



Hubbard Squash

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island. One of the most delicious of winter vegetables, and also one of the most nutritious; the flavor is sweet and highly esteemed by many persons, whether served boiled with butter or other suitable sauce, or sliced and fried, or used in soup. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

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SPINACH

One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 10 pounds will sow an acre. An exceedingly rich, well-worked soil is necessary. Sow thinly in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the young plants are established, thin out to the distance of 3 or 4 inches in the row, and in a future thinning every alternate plant may be removed, as Spinach does not do well when crowded.

New Thick-leaved Round Long-standing. Produces large, thick, dark green leaves, somewhat crumpled, and possesses the valuable quality of standing a long time before running to seed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.

New Zealand. Withstands heat and drought and produces leaves in great abundance throughout the summer in the hottest climates, where ordinary Spinach will

not do well; should be transplanted 3 feet apart each way, into light, rich soil. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Bloomsdale, Savoy-leaved. Leaves, wrinkled or curled; best for market-growers for fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.

Prickly, or Fall. An exceedingly hardy variety adapted for fall sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., lb. \$1.

TOMATOES

The best results are obtained from Tomatoes trained on stakes upright and pruned to a single stem, pinching off all side shoots. After 3 clusters of fruits have set, pinch off all subsequent blossoms. An ounce will produce 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will produce enough for one acre. They do best on a light, warm, not over-rich soil; and success depends to a very great extent on securing a rapid, vigorous, unchecked growth the early part of the season. Transplant as soon as the plants are fit to handle, into shallow boxes, setting them 3 to 5 inches apart. When strong and stocky, set out in hills 4 feet apart. By training the vines on trellises or other supports they will be more productive, and the fruit will be of much better quality. By this method the earliest fruits are produced, and the Tomatoes are more regular in size. In field culture trellising is not practical, but large yields are obtained by careful cultivation while the plants are small and by keeping the fruits picked.

Sparks' Earliana. The earliest and best large, smooth variety; of strong and vigorous growth, setting its fruit freely and in great abundance; of large size, perfect form, bright red in color and of delicious flavor; ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. A wonderful new variety in that it is early and bears continuously throughout the season. The fruit is large, smooth, uniform and well ripened clear to the stem, and the flavor and quality are especially fine. Color bright scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts., lb. \$2.75.

New Stone. The greatest canning Tomato in the world. Its solidity and carrying qual-

ities are remarkable. Color, a desirable red; perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties; handsome and salable. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

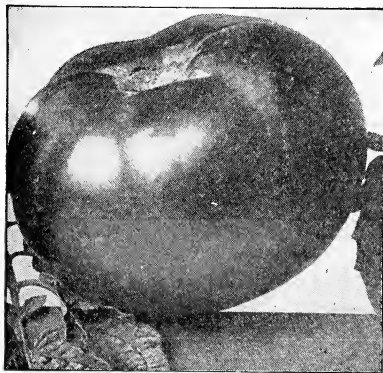
Ponderosa. The largest-fruited Tomato grown, frequently weighing 2 to 4 pounds each; almost as solid as beefsteak, nearly seedless, with firm, meaty, rich red flesh; unequaled and delicious either sliced, cooked or canned; a healthy, luxuriant grower, prodigious and continuous yielder. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.

San Jose Canner. This Tomato was first introduced in the vicinity of San José. Large size, scarlet color, and a tremendous yielder. As the name implies, it is a canning sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts., lb. \$3.50.

Matchless. The Matchless is well worthy of its name; in beauty of coloring and symmetry of form it is without a peer. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit. The fruits are free from core, of a rich cardinal-red color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts., lb. \$2.75.

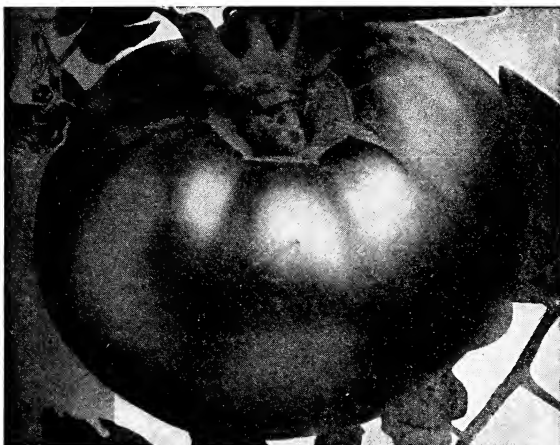
Trophy. Large, late, very solid and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Dwarf Giant. Dwarf plant and giant fruit. A selection out of a cross between Ponderosa and Dwarf Champion, and it partakes of the nature of both parents. The fruit has the mild, sweet flavor of the Ponderosa, is also large and meaty, with very little core, and of superior quality, the flesh being tender and luscious. It is deep purplish crimson in color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES



New Stone Tomato

TOMATOES, continued

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree Tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium-sized, smooth, uniform, and of a purplish carmine color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Acme. Very early, medium size, very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.75.

Golden Beauty. Largest yellow variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c., lb. \$2.50.

Yellow Plum. Plum shape, bright yellow; used for pickles. Pkt. 5c., oz. 25c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Winter Cherry (Husk Tomato). Small yellow fruit. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts., lb. \$3.

TURNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; 2 pounds will sow an acre. This crop does best in highly enriched, light, sandy soil. Sow in drills from 12 to 15 inches and thin early to 8 or 9 inches apart. A good crop when cultivated with judgment; like many others, it does far better with careful culture in well-fertilized ground.

Early White Milan. Very early; pure white and of fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Red- or Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Rapid grower, with mild flavor; the most popular variety for early use, either for the table or stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

White Egg. Is nearly oval or egg-shape, as its name would indicate; flesh very firm and fine-grained; thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are snowy white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

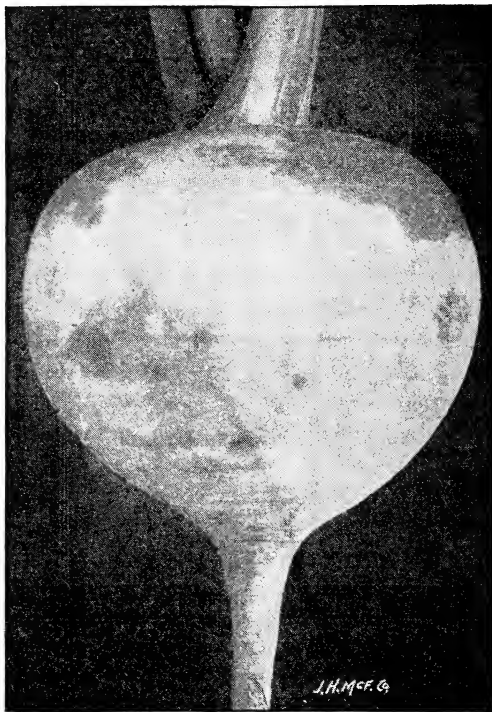
Red- or Purple-Top White Globe. A globe-shaped variety; an improvement on the preceding for market-garden purposes, with fine crisp flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Early Flat Dutch. An excellent garden variety, resembling White Strap-Leaf; the best variety for spring sowing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Early White Strap-Leaf. Differs from Red-Top Strap-Leaf only in color. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Yellow Globe. Flesh a rich, pale yellow color; excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Snowball. An extra-early white, globe-shaped variety. The quality of this Turnip has made it the best variety for the home-garden and for the critical market trade. It is unexcelled. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

RUTABAGA, or SWEDE TURNIPS

For feeding stock in fall and winter there is nothing superior to Turnips and Rutabagas, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We advise farmers to increase their sowings largely, for the crop will prove remunerative.

Bortfelder. This is the most productive of all Turnips. Long root; cream-color; rapid grower; tender and of fine flavor; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Bangholm. Globular, yellow-fleshed Rutabaga with very dark purple top. This is an enormous cropper and regarded as one

of the best Rutabagas in cultivation. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

Improved American Purple-Top. The leading standard variety, distinct and attaining a wonderfully large size; immense yielder. The flesh is very firm, superior in every way, valuable alike for all purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.

SWEET, POT, AND MEDICINAL HERBS

Herbs should be gathered on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely secluded from the air. Sow in spring in shallow drills 1 foot apart, and when well up thin out or transplant to a proper distance apart.

Anise. Hardy annual. Seed used for seasoning, for flavoring liquors, and for medicinal purposes. Grows about 2 feet tall. Sow seed where plants are to stand. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Basil, Sweet. The leaves and tops are used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Borage. Used in claret and other drinks; excellent bee plant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Caraway. Biennial; seeds used for flavoring breads, cakes, and cheese. Grows 2 feet high. Sow the seed in the spring for seed crop the following year. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Catnip. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, and sauces, and for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Fennel. Boiled leaves used in fish sauces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Horhound. Used for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Marjoram, Sweet. For seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Sage. Leaves and tops used in stuffing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Savory, Summer. Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

Thyme, Broad-leaved. For seasoning, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.

Wormwood. Used for medicine; also beneficial to poultry. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Celery. For flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Coriander. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 30 cts.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

Owing to the difficulty in sending plants through the mail in such manner as to arrive in good condition, we are not soliciting any of this business; however, if it is necessary, we will pack plants for delivery by parcel post, or otherwise, with as much care as possible, but we will not be responsible for the condition in which they arrive. It is also necessary to hold these orders sometimes until we have good, healthy plants that will stand transportation. Large orders, in 100 lots and over, shipped in crates, usually arrive at their destination in good condition. Such orders can be forwarded either by freight or express.

Note.—Where price is shown for 100 plants, this means for 100 of a single variety and not to be made up of a number of varieties.

Artichoke Plants. Ready in January. \$1 per doz.

Asparagus Roots. Ready in January. Two-year-old roots, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100; special price for 1,000.

Cabbage Plants. September to June. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winnigstadt, Early York, Early Drumhead, Early Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch and Mammoth Red Rock. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, loose.

Cauliflower Plants. September to June. Early Snowball and California Wonder. 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, loose.

Celery Plants. Ready in March. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, loose.

Chives. Ready in Feb. 25 cts. per bunch.

Eggplant. Ready in March. New York Improved. 25 cts. per doz.

Pepper Plants. Ready in March. Large Bell, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Sweet Upright, Cayenne, Chili, Cardinal, Long Red, White Celestial, Long Yellow and Small Chili. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, loose.

Rhubarb Roots. Ready October to March. Giant Crimson Winter and Strawberry. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready in April. 20 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, loose.

Tomato Plants. Ready in February. Sparks' Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel, New Stone, Matchless, Ponderosa, Burpee's Dwarf Giant, Dwarf Champion. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, loose.

Horse-radish Roots. 35 cts. per doz.

Onion Plants. 25 cts. per doz.

Special prices for large lots will be given on all of the above, on application

If plants are wanted in flats or boxes, we can supply them as follows: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Eggplant, Pepper, and Tomato plants, all at \$1.25 per box, delivered. These boxes contain approximately 100 plants.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

SEED POTATOES

The state of California is the banner Potato-raising state of the Union, for the largest yield of white potatoes on record in the U. S. Department of Agriculture was from California—790 bushels on one acre. The yield per acre for the entire state was less, of course, but this marvelous crop proves that California is a potato-growing state and that this is a profitable industry and one that should be fostered in every way possible.

CULTURE.—From five to seven hundred pounds of seed potatoes are required to plant an acre. Cut to two or three eyes and plant in rows 3 feet apart and drop a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate constantly and thoroughly.

PRICES.—Owing to the fluctuating market and the impossibility of accurately estimating future values at time of going to press with this catalog, we are unable herein to list prices. Therefore, we ask our customers to make special request for prices.

American Wonder. This early white Potato is becoming more popular each year; it is a good size, smooth, and a splendid keeper. As a producer it has no equal among early Potatoes. We have excellent strains of both Oregon and California seed of this variety.

Early Rose. An extremely early variety and one of the most popular sorts planted on the Pacific Coast.

Early Sunrise. An early pink variety earlier than Rose, about the same depth of color, not so flat and a smoother Potato. Extremely hardy variety, blight-proof, and the best yielder of its type.

Garnet Chili. Popular in Pacific Coast markets. The most mealy Potato we know of. Potatoes are nearly round, with deep eyes, and, as its name implies, has an almost red skin. Stock has been scarce during the last few years and is likely to be again. We urge to order early, so that stock may be reserved and shipped at the proper time.

Burbank. An excellent late variety, continues in good demand and is more largely used than any other. Good size, fine form and excellent yielder. Flesh white, mealy; fine flavor and quality. Well adapted to heavy soils. A variety raised by large commercial growers.

Times for Planting Certain Vegetables in Valley and Foothill Regions of Central and Northern California

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Artichoke.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	.....	.....	.....	x	x	x
Asparagus.....		x	x				.....	.....	.....
Beans.....			x	x	x	x	x	.....	.....	
Beets.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cabbage.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Carrots.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cauliflower.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Celery.....			x	x	x							
Chicory.....	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Corn.....			x	x	x	x	x					
Cucumbers.....				x	x	x	x					
Eggplant.....				x	x	x						
Endive.....	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x
Kale.....	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
Kohlrabi.....	x	x	x					x	x	x		
Leek.....							x	x	x	x	x	x
Lettuce.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Melons.....				x	x	x	x					
Mustard.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Okra.....			x	x	x	x						
Onions.....	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Parsnip.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peas.....	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Pepper.....			x	x	x	x					x	x
Potatoes.....	x	x	x	x	x		x				x	x
Potatoes, Sweet.....			x	x	x	x						
Pumpkin.....				x	x	x	x					
Radishes.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rhubarb.....	x	x	x	x	x	x						
Salsify.....		x	x	x			x					
Spinach.....	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x
Squash.....				x	x	x	x					
Tomatoes.....				x	x	x						
Turnips.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

X indicates months in which the seed can be planted



Valley Seed Co.'s Lawn Grasses

To have a good lawn the soil must be fine and rich and well leveled. The best seed obtainable should be used. Plant any time from September until late spring, although very good results have been obtained from lawns made during the summer. When sown in the summer, however, the lawn should be covered with straw or some freshly cut grass to protect the young grass from burning.

It is a serious mistake not to cut a lawn frequently. When the young Grass is from 3 to 4 inches long it should be mowed, but not too short. Repeat the mowing every four or five days until a dense velvety turf is developed. The lawn should be sprinkled lightly with a fine spray and not washed by strong hosing.

Where the soil is light a good application of our specially prepared lawn fertilizers is recommended. This can be applied when sowing the seed or at any time thereafter.

Valley Lawn Mixture

This is a mixture of the finest English Grasses together with genuine Kentucky Blue Grass, and wherever used it has given the utmost satisfaction. It stands drought well and also hard usage, and is highly recommended for recreation grounds, as the thick sod withstands the hard usage to which such grounds are subjected. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Shady Lawn Mixture

This mixture is especially adapted for shady places and grows quickly. It is most difficult to make a good lawn in a shady place, but this mixture we consider absolutely the best for the purpose. In this case it is also advisable to apply our chemical fertilizer as the shade is caused in most cases by trees and shrubbery which take the plant-food from the surface of the soil. Lb. 40 cts., 10 lbs. \$3.50.

One pound of either of the above mixtures will sow 200 square feet.

We will cheerfully compound grass mixtures to order.

BERMUDA GRASS. See next page.

Australian or Perennial Rye Grass

This Grass has become exceedingly popular of late years; it makes a very hardy and beautifully bright green lawn, and if properly cared for, a very satisfactory one. It does particularly well in sandy soils. Valuable as a pasture grass. Sow about two bushels per acre. 25 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. \$2.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Makes a splendid lawn of dark green color and remains green all winter, and is used more than any other one variety of Grass seed for lawn. As a pasture Grass it furnishes the best of food for stock. Sow about sixty pounds per acre for lawns and twenty pounds for pasture. Our stock is procured from Kentucky and is positively the best the market offers. 45 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. \$4.

White Clover

Dwarf-growing Clover now used extensively in making lawns. The color is dark green, and as the leaves are small and close together, it produces an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Lb. 80 cts., 10 lbs. \$7.50.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

New-Crop Grass Seed

We claim that we sell the highest grades of Grass and Clover seeds that are offered in this country. We do not intend to compete with samples offered by commission merchants, many of whom have no knowledge of the seeds they sell, whether good, bad or indifferent. Should the seed prove poor or mixed, the loss to the planter is ten times more than the entire cost of the seed. The difference in price between choice, clean seed and second or third quality is from 1 to 2 cents per pound. Every intelligent farmer knows that the best seed that can be obtained is the cheapest in the long run. **Customers, of course, understand that the prices of Grass and Clover seeds are subject to change. Be sure to obtain our samples and prices before you buy elsewhere. Special rates on large quantities.**

25 lbs. sold at 100-lb. rates

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*). This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture Grasses, coming early in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other. It grows 2½ feet high, produces a large quantity of leaves and foliage. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$35.

Red-Top (*Agrostis vulgaris*). A valuable Grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent Grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow 2 feet, and on poor, gravelly soil about half that height. Sow 25 pounds to the acre. Lb. 30 cts., 100 lbs. \$25.

Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass (*Festuca pratensis*). Grows 2 or 3 feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive Grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay, and cattle thrive on it. Sow 35 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$25.

Italian Rye Grass. In nutritive value, earliness, and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but it does not last over 2 years. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye seem to be those that are moist, fertile, and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best Grasses known to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$20.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*). Of rapid luxuriant growth, recommended for soiling and in permanent hay mixtures, also for winter grazing. This variety is not a lawn grass. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$32.50.

Timothy (*Pbleum pratense*). This is decidedly the best Grass for hay; somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet, if cut in the blossom, or directly after, it is relished by all kinds of stock, and especially by horses, while it possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in com-

parison with other agricultural Grasses. It grows rapidly, and yields very large crops on favorable soils. It can never be used effectually as a pasture Grass, as the trampling of stock kills the roots. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$16.50.

American, or Liberty Millet. Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when artificially watered; yields from 40 to 60 bushels of seed to the acre, which is excellent food for stock or poultry. A good green fodder plant. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. \$7.50.

Perennial Rye Grass (English or Australian). Highly esteemed for permanent pasturage, soiling, and the formation of lawns. In habit somewhat like Orchard Grass. It ripens early, and should be cut when in blossom, making a large return of nutritious hay, of which stock are very fond. Naturally adapted to a variety of soils, but succeeds on moderately moist land. Sow 50 pounds to the acre. Lb. 25 cts., 100 lbs. \$16.

Bermuda Grass. As a lawn Grass it does well in hot weather; is hardy, makes a solid mat and is hard to get rid of when once it is started. Is good to plant on river banks and levees, as it will hold the soil and furnish a mat of green all through the season. Sow late in spring. Lb. 75 cts.

Awnless, or Smooth Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). An erect perennial, 3 to 5 feet high, native of Hungary, where it is considered one of the best hay Grasses, yielding a good return in the arid and silicious soil. We recommend it only for dry, arid soils where the better and more delicate grasses will not grow. It is strongly stoloniferous, its creeping rootstocks spreading rapidly under ground and giving out new plants. It is on this account undesirable for temporary meadows, being difficult to eradicate when once established. Sow 35 to 40 pounds to the acre (12 pounds to the bushel). Per lb. 40 cts., 100 lbs. \$32.50.

Kentucky Blue Grass. See Lawn Grass, page 25.

The planting guide, shown on page 25, and the information on the 3d cover, will be of great value to every planter and gardener in Central and Northern California. If further information is desired, write us.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

New-Crop Alfalfa and Clover Seed

Alfalfas and Clovers are of double value to farmers and ranchmen. The fodder furnished is of inestimable value, while the plants add to the fertility by supplying nitrogen to the soil.

Alfalfa

The most valuable and largely grown forage plant in the West, yielding from 4 to 6 crops in a season; relished by all kinds of stock and fowl, and is very nutritious. It has been an excellent paying crop and a farmer cannot afford to be without it. We handle this seed in very large quantities and procure it from sections where the highest types are raised. We take every precaution to guard against weeds, and before offering any of this seed for sale we have it thoroughly tested and are at all times prepared to furnish our customers with copies of tests. Twenty pounds are required to sow an acre broadcast, or 12 pounds if drilled. Lb. 60 cts., 10 lbs. \$5. For large lots write for prices.

Turkestan Alfalfa. This variety comes from Asia Minor and is claimed to be superior to our domestic seed for high lands, as it requires less water; and it is also recommended for sandy lands, as it will produce more in such soil than the domestic seed. Claimed by many growers to be harder than the common variety. At the time this catalogue went to press Turkestan Alfalfa was unobtainable.

Peruvian Alfalfa. A hardy variety which under proper conditions will outyield all other varieties of Alfalfa commonly grown. It has been grown successfully on the coast of California and also throughout the southwestern states. It requires irrigation. Lb. 75 cts., 10 lbs. \$6.50. Large quantities at market price.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa. A variety similar to Common or Smooth Peruvian, but said to be superior in that it is hardier and will grow at a lower temperature. Lb. 75 cts., 10 lbs. \$6.50. Large quantities at market price.

White Sweet Clover (*Melilotus alba*). This variety of Clover lives two years and then dies. It makes fine pasture and can also be cut for hay. Cattle like it and thrive on it. We are quite sure that this Clover will be generally used throughout the West when it becomes better known. It is being used quite extensively in other parts of the country and reports are very favorable concerning it. Lb. 45 cts., 100 lbs. \$40.

Alsike. Succeeds best in cold, stiff soils and in marshy lands where it is too wet for other species; is very hardy and withstands severe cold; is a good honey plant for bees. Fifteen pounds will sow an acre. Lb. 60 cts., 10 lbs. \$5. Large lots at market price.

Mammoth Red or Sapling Clover. Grows much larger and lasts longer than the common Red Clover; being a rank grower, it is largely used for soiling. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 70 cts., 10 lbs. \$6. Large lots at market rates.

Red Clover. Valuable both as a forage plant and for its fertilizing properties. Makes an excellent quality of hay and can be cut twice a year. Fifteen pounds to the acre. Lb. 70 cts., 10 lbs. \$6. Large lots at market rates.

Yellow Sweet Clover, page 29.

Forage Plants for the Pacific Coast

For green manures we especially recommend Peas, Vetches, and Clovers. These plants take nitrogen (the most expensive element of artificial fertilization) directly from the air. The idea of "green manuring" is that it is cheaper and better to plow under half-grown or fully grown crops than to expend money and labor on natural or artificial manures.

Alfilaria (*Erodium cicutarium*). One of the most nutritious of fodder plants. Is native of the West and thrives throughout all the valley districts. Lb. 75 cts.

Peas, Canadian Field. Usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. One hundred pounds of Peas and 40 pounds of oats per acre give good results. Price varies; write for quotations.

Peas, Niles. A local variety, answering same purpose as above. Write for quotations.

Cowpeas, Whippoorwill. A prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Lb. 15 cts. Market price on large lots.

Cowpeas, Black Eye. This is one of the best varieties used for green cover-crop. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. at market price.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Highly valued as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre in hills, 4 feet apart each way. Lb. 15 cts. Large lots at market price.

Soja Bean. Valuable as a forage crop or green manure. Also as a green fodder and silo plant. Sow 30 pounds per acre after danger of frost is passed. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Teosinte (*Reana luxurians*). Makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and better relished by all stock than corn fodder. The seed should not be sown until all danger of frost is past. If cut for green forage, 2 or more joints should be left at the base of the stalk. These will sprout out quickly into fresh growth, making an even larger crop. Sow in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed to an acre. Oz. 10 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Feterita. A variety of corn, resembling Kaffir corn, but is claimed to be more productive. A drought-resister, proving valuable in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. Five pounds will sow an acre drilled. Lb. 10 cts., 100 lbs. at market price.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

FORAGE PLANTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST, continued



Rape

Rape, Dwarf Essex. Under favorable conditions, it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within 6 weeks from time of sowing, and on an average 1 acre will carry 12 to 15 sheep 6 weeks to 2 months. It should be sown from September to March, as it thrives best in cool weather. Should be sown 8 pounds to the acre, broadcast. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Sorghum, or Early Amber Cane. Can be sown either in drills or broadcast, and fed green or dried. If cut when 2 feet high, it will give several cuttings during the season. Sow 10 pounds of seed to the acre in drills and 25 pounds broadcast. Lb. 10 cts. Large lots at market price.

Milo Maize. The merit of this non-saccharine sorghum is that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. It is relished by all stock. Five pounds sow an acre. Lb. 10 cts. Large lots at market prices.

Kaffir Corn. Yields a large crop of fodder during a season. Grows 4 to 5 feet high; upright stalk, with numerous large leaves. The seed-crop is also heavy, yielding 60 bushels to the acre. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using about 5 pounds of seed to the acre. Lb. 10 cts. Market price on large lots.

Egyptian Corn. A good grain for dry sections and seasons. Very productive, and there is always a demand for it, as the grain is small and can be used as chicken-feed. Lb. 10 cts. Large lots at market price.

Shallu, or Egyptian Wheat. Is one of the most drought-resisting grain crops known. Especially suited to dry-land farming operations and localities where the normal rainfall is limited. Under irrigated conditions it grows to best advantage. The grain is claimed to possess all the feeding values of wheat; valuable as a feed for hogs, chickens and cattle. Five pounds of seed will sow an acre. Lb. 15 cts.

Speltz. It has a hull somewhat like barley, but produces double kernels in each. A profitable crop yielding 50 to 100 bushels of grain or 4 to 6 tons of good hay per acre. Thrives well on poor soil, and dry weather seems not to affect it. Sow in spring, 75 to 100 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10 cts. Write for prices on large lots.

Cow Kale, or Jersey. Sometimes known as 1,000-Headed. Similar to cabbage and should be cultivated and treated in the same manner. Can be planted during the fall and makes good growth during the winter. Pkt. 5 cts., 1/4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Winter Rye. We have an exceptionally fine strain of Winter Rye known as "Rosen" brand which we offer for the first season on this coast. It is a type of Rye developed in the state of Michigan, a much larger berry and hardier variety than ordinary Rye. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$8.

Buckwheat, Silver-hulled. A very good and popular variety. Grain is of a light color, rounder than the common variety; has a much thinner husk, earlier, and yields considerably more grain per acre than others. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. at market price.

Canary. The seed is used for bird-food. Is valuable also as an ornamental grass and has considerable merit as hay for feeding cattle. Lb. 25 cts.

Hemp, Kentucky. A staple crop, sown broadcast, using 25 pounds of seed to the acre. For a seed crop, should be sown in hills, 4 feet apart. Grows 12 to 14 feet high, with deep-cut, dark green, fragrant leaves. Lb. 15 cts.

Sudan Grass. This grass was introduced by the Department of Agriculture in 1909. It is now one of the best-known forage crops used in the South and Southwest; grows from 7 to 9 feet high, and yields 2 or 3 crops every season without irrigation. It stands as much drought as millet, sorghum or Egyptian corn, and the quality of the hay is equal to timothy. However, when irrigated, 4 crops can be cut in almost any place in the Sacramento or San Joaquin Valleys. It matures 80 to 90 days after sowing, when it should be cut, and, if irrigated, can then be cut every 30 days until the frost sets in; but it usually will produce a second crop without irrigation. It is an annual and must be sown every year; it yields more to the acre than any forage crop we know of, and is very valuable for ensilage.

Sudan Grass should not be sown before March or April, as it does not make any material growth until the warm weather sets in; 4 to 6 pounds are required to sow an acre when sown in drills; 15 to 20 pounds are required when sown broadcast. Every farmer should give this a trial. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2. Where larger quantities are required, write for prices.

Don't overlook the list of Mangels and Beets for stock food, listed and priced on page 4.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

Cover-Crops

The most economical manner of restoring worn-out soil or building up poor soil is through the use of nitrogen-gathering, green cover-crops. It is imperative for orchardists to use some cover-crop each year in order to insure a healthy and profitable crop, and the following varieties of seed are now being planted for this purpose:



Vetch

Vetch (*Vicia sativa*)

Probably more Vetch is now planted for cover-crop than anything else. The common Vetch is the variety used almost entirely in California, and is usually planted in the fall and plowed under the following spring. It is a pea-like plant, growing about 4 feet high, and produces, perhaps, more green matter than any other legume that will withstand the winter. Where planted for soil improvement, about 40 pounds of seed are sown to the acre broadcast.

Vetch also makes splendid hay, but if intended to be sown for this purpose, some sort of grain should be mixed with it. This for the reason that the Vetch grows so tall it will fall over, and it is necessary to give it support. It is recommended

that oats or barley be used with the Vetch where planted for hay, using about 60 pounds of one of the former and 30 pounds of Vetch to the acre. Lb. 20 cts. Large lots at market price.

Bur Clover (*Medicago denticulata*)

This is our native Clover, and one of the best nitrogen-gathering crops that is known; it is by far the very best crop for poor or dry land, as it needs but little moisture. It is also very valuable for permanent pasturage and re-seeds itself very rapidly.

While some regard Bur Clover as a pest, it is, nevertheless, a most valuable soil-improving and winter grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. This seed is sown at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre. Write for prices.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Indica*)

This variety of seed is now receiving special mention, particularly in southern California. It has wonderful nitrogen-gathering properties, and opens up the soil well for irrigation by reason of the big tap-root it sends into the ground. While in northern California it has never been planted to any extent for cover-crop, it has, nevertheless, been quite a common plant here; in fact, it is very prevalent in barley fields in central California. In southern California this year there is more Melilotus being planted than all other varieties of cover-crop put together. The seed is sown at the rate of about 20 pounds to the acre, and is more economical to plant than any other variety of seed used for soiling purposes. Lb. 15 cts., 100 lbs. \$8.

Tree Seeds

ACACIA Baileyana. A handsome tree, with glaucous foliage; in great demand for street planting. One of the most beautiful of the Acacias. Oz. 50 cts., lb. \$5.

EUCALYPTUS globulus (Blue Gum). A very rapid-growing tree, making valuable timber. The common variety—the one generally planted. Oz. 50 cts., lb. \$5.

E. rostrata (Red Gum). A rapid-growing tree; stands heat and considerable cold without injury. Imported, oz. 75 cts., lb. \$7.50; Domestic, oz. 50 cts., lb. \$4.

E. tereticornis (Gray Gum). A very hardy, quick-growing Eucalyptus; largely used for railroad ties, etc. Often planted for timber. Oz. 75 cts., lb. \$7.50.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

FLOWER SEED DEPARTMENT

The Flower Seed Department embraces a large variety of flower seeds, in fact, a larger assortment than has before been offered to the people of this section. We can also truthfully say that the flower seed we handle is the very best that can be produced.

It is possible with a careful selection of seeds, plants, and bulbs for one to have flowers in bloom throughout the whole year, and in all parts of California unless it be in the mountainous regions. Eastern people should bear in mind that there are many varieties of flower seeds that can be planted here in the fall and winter that cannot be planted at those seasons in other states, where the climate is more severe.

Annuals Mixed. A mixture made of good hardy Annuals that make a brilliant showing in the early summer. Pkt. 5 cts.

Asters

Asters have no superiors among the fall-blooming annuals and many of the new varieties rival the chrysanthemum in size and beauty. The plants are of the easiest cultivation and require only a moderately rich soil and a reasonable amount of moisture. Sow the seed in boxes about January 1, and transplant about April 1. Seed can be sown in open ground after April 1.

Improved Victoria. The flowers of this variety are large, beautifully imbricated and almost a perfect globe in form. Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Chrysanthemum-flowered. The plants are of compact growth, from 12 to 15 inches in height. Flowers are produced very freely and are quite large. Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

Giant Comet. Of all the tall Comet Asters this is probably the most striking and beautiful. Borne on long stems, the flowers are ideal for cutting. The petals are long, curled and twisted. Rose, Crimson, Light Blue, White and Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.



Simple's Late Branching Asters

Simple's Late Branching. Next to the famous Vick's Branching Asters this variety is undoubtedly the most magnificent of the family. The colors are clear, the flowers unusually large, full-double and borne on long stems. White, Rose, Crimson, Blue and Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Acroclinium

One of the so-called Everlasting flowers. The plant grows about 15 inches high, producing white or rose-pink flowers which when cut in the bud can be dried and used in winter bouquets. Annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Adonis

Flos (Pheasant's Eye, Rose of Heaven, or Mullein Pink). An annual of the easiest culture; foliage is very finely cut and the dark crimson flowers last a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

During the summer these hardy annuals are produced in the greatest profusion; the plants come very quickly from seed and are rapid growers. The dwarf sorts should be planted about 10 inches apart and will soon make a mass of low-growing plants that show a most charming combination of colors. They are fine for planting in front of larger-growing plants, and make an exceedingly neat border to the flower-bed.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. Habit dwarf and compact; well adapted for ribbon borders; grows about 9 inches tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

Imperial Dwarf White. Same as the Dwarf Blue except in color. Pkt. 5 cts.

The Flower Garden Calendar, shown on page 48, will be of great assistance in planning your garden.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES



Sweet Alyssum

Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven)

Coronaria. A hardy perennial that blooms the first season. The flowers are produced on long stems and are fine for cutting; plants grow about 2 feet tall; mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Alyssum

One of the most satisfactory plants for borders, baskets, rockwork, or cutting. In borders the seed should be sown thickly so as to form masses, and should be sown quite early in spring or even the previous autumn. For winter blooming the seed may be sown in August and the seedlings thinned to about a dozen for a good-sized basket. If the plant is cut back after the first flowers fade, a succession of bloom can be had.

Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum). The pure white, fragrant flowers are produced all summer. Annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

Maritimum, Little Gem. Annual. Best adapted for baskets or for edgings; flowers are produced very freely. Pkt. 5 cts.

Saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). Perennial. Flowers are produced on stems about 6 inches long, and make a most attractive show when used in carpet-bedding; the foliage has a slightly grayish tinge. Pkt. 5c.

Amarantus

For massing as a background for other flowers or for the center of a bed these annual plants are very handsome. The seed may be sown in the open border or in a hotbed, and the seedlings can be planted about the first week in April. Even upon poor soil the foliage is unusually abundant and rich and striking with green, yellow and brilliant red, forming striking contrasts with green-foliaged plants. They should be set about 20 inches apart.

Amarantus, continued

Caudatus (Love-Lies-Bleeding). Long, drooping scarlet flowers; plant grows about 3 feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

Tricolor splendens (Joseph's Coat). Foliage variegated; scarlet, crimson and bronze-green. Plant grows from 2 to 3 feet tall. Pkt. 5 cts.

Antirrhinum · Snapdragon

The Snapdragons are almost continuous bloomers that succeed best in a light soil and in a sunny position. Although perennials, they are usually treated as annuals.

Tom Thumb, or Dwarf Varieties. 6 inches tall; mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Queen of the North. Pure white. Pkt. 10c.

Firefly. Scarlet, white throat. Pkt. 10c.

Picturatum. Blotched varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Queen Victoria. White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Mixed. Contains named varieties of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Auricula

Primula. The English Primrose. Annual. A dwarf-growing plant bearing fragrant flowers in rich colors. Our seed is a selection from an extra-choice strain. Pkt. 15 cts.

Asparagus

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are valued for their finely cut foliage and both the climbing and trailing sorts are unusually attractive. Tender perennials.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). A graceful plant valuable for hanging-baskets; the sprays are light green and grow from 3 to 4 feet long. Seed should be soaked in warm water. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Plumosus. For greenhouse or potted-plant use, with long, fine, feathery foliage. The sprays, when cut, retain their freshness in water from three to four weeks. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in water before sowing. Pkt. 10 cts.

Asperula

Odorata (Sweet Woodruff). Annual. An old-time favorite, having an odor like new-mown hay and used for packing in chests, etc. The plants grow best in semi-shaded positions; the flowers are pure white. Pkt. 5 cts., ¼ oz. 25 cts.

Australian Pea Vine

(*Dolichos lignosus*)

An evergreen perennial showing large clusters of rose-colored flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., it has no superior. Pkt. 10 cts.

Bean

Scarlet Runner. Annual. The flowers are bright scarlet, while the beans are black, splashed with lake. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts.

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Balsam

The large-flowered double Balsams are of most perfect form and beauty, the plants being covered with large, double flowers of brilliant colors—self-colored, blotched, spotted and striped. The plants are annuals, and grow from 18 inches to 2 feet in height.

Camellia-flowered. Flowers very large and double and of a great variety of colors. This variety is extremely useful for border planting, and lining the edge of a path or drive. Blooms freely during the entire summer. Mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.

Balsam Apple

(*Momordica Balsamina*)

Annual vine, usually classed among the gourds. The plant makes a fine shade and is one of the most popular climbers used in this section, growing 25 feet high under ordinary conditions. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼ lb. 75 cts.

Balloon Vine

Love-in-a-Puff is the common name of this rapid-growing, annual climber that succeeds best in light soil and warm situation. The flowers are white, and the seed-pods look like miniature balloons. Pkt. 5 cts.

Begonias

No other summer-blooming plants are more valuable for growing in a semi-shaded situation than the Begonias. The seed should be sown in February or March in a temperature of about 60 degrees and the seedlings should be set out just as soon as the ground becomes sufficiently warm. The plants are covered the whole summer with bright and showy flowers. Tender perennials.

Single, Extra Choice. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Double, Extra Choice. Mixed. Pkt. 25c.

Rex Hybrids. The Rex Begonias have handsome variegated foliage, but the flowers are inconspicuous. Choice mixed, pkt. 25 cts.

Vernon. Blood-scarlet, borne very freely; foliage green, turning to red. Pkt. 10 cts.

Campanula Medium

(*Canterbury Bell*)

One of the prettiest of the old-time garden flowers. Their delicate coloring and bell shape make them very attractive. Biennial.

Calycanthemum (Cup-and-Saucer). Usually considered the handsomest of all the Campanulas. The flowers are of many shades and in shape resemble a cup and saucer.

Single Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Rose. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Calceolaria

Tender perennial, ornamental plants used especially for decorating the greenhouse or conservatory. Our strains have been grown especially for us and will produce only flowers of the largest size and most brilliant coloring.

Shrubby Rugosa. Dwarf bedding varieties in choice mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.

Tigered, or Spotted. Pkt. 25 cts.

Canary-Bird Flower

The popular name of this climbing annual suggests the resemblance of the flower to a bird with outspread wings, the spurs of the calyx resembling the head, and the two upper petals the wings. The yellow flowers are produced from June to October. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Candytuft

Indispensable for cutting. The plants are best when set in masses; the seeds may be sown in autumn to produce flowers early in spring, but when sown in April, plants will bloom from July to September. Annual.

Empress. Distinct candelabra-shaped branches, bearing immense pyramids of pure white bloom. Pkt. 10 cts.

Crimson. Very beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.

Carmine. Carmine-rose. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lavender. Delicate shade of rosy lavender. Pkt. 5 cts.

All Colors, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.



Campanula Medium

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Canna

Indian Shot

Dwarf, Large-flowering French. Soak the seeds in warm water until they begin to swell, then sow in sandy soil and place in a hotbed; when the second leaf shows, pot the plants and keep under glass until time for planting. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts. Tender perennial.

Marguerite Carnations

This variety blooms about 5 months after sowing the seed. The flowers are double and exquisitely sweet. These plants succeed alike in open ground or in pots. Deep Crimson, Yellow, White, Pink, and Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Celosia · Cockscomb

Ornamental annuals producing long spikes of feathered flowers. The plants succeed well in the garden and are also very attractive as pot-plants.

Empress. Splendid, compact heads of a bright crimson color. Pkt. 10 cts.

Glasgow Prize. An improved strain with immense heads borne on sturdy plants; they are excellent for borders. The color is rich crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Pyramidalis plumosa. Plants are of pyramidal form, with long feathery plumes of bright colors. Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.

Thompsonii magnifica. This popular feathered Celosia contains many shades of color, varying from pale yellow to the deepest crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Centaurea

This hardy annual is generally known as the Bachelor's Button, although the *Centaurea Cyanus* is the true Bachelor's Button. The plants are perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere and are particularly valuable for loose bouquets.

Candidissima (Dusty Miller). A low-growing plant with silvery white foliage, especially useful for potting, and for bordering a bed of flowering annuals, like Pansies, Sweet Williams, and similar low-growing plants. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cyanus. The deep blue Bachelor's Button. Pkt. 5 cts.

Imperialis. A large-flowered type, exquisitely fringed and sweet-scented. The flowers are twice the size of the older varieties and will retain their freshness for a long time after cutting. 3 feet.

Imperialis, Pure White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis, Yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis, Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Imperialis, Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Moschata, or Sweet Sultan. A well-known type in white, yellow, and purple blossoms. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.

Chrysanthemums

A large family of plants of varied character, nearly all valuable for cut-flowers. The annual varieties are very showy and popular, known as Painted Daisies and Summer Marguerites. Useful as pot-plants as well as for cutting and bedding.

Evening Star, or Helios. Bright golden yellow flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Star. A large primrose-yellow, with golden center. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Eclipse. Golden yellow, scarlet ring. 1½ ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Northern Star. A giant white variety with flowers 3½ inches across. Dark center. 1½ ft. Pkt. 15 cts.

Coronarium, Double, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Coreopsis

Sow in the open ground, and in thinning or transplanting give the plants plenty of room to spread. Their tall, slender habit makes staking and tying necessary. All are fine for cutting.

Annual Coreopsis, or Calliopsis, Mixed. Composed of yellow, brown, and yellow with brown eye. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lanceolata. The flowers of this charming hardy perennial are borne on long stems, are of a lovely bright, golden yellow color; remain in perfection a long time when cut. Pkt. 10 cts.



Plumed Celosia

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Cineraria

A tender perennial, grown principally in the greenhouse, but can be grown safely in the garden in summer. Seed should be sown in summer, and the greenhouse requires only moderate heat. Plants grow from 1 to 2 feet high and bear clusters of large, single flowers of bright colors.

Hybrida grandiflora. Large-flowering Prize Varieties. Unsurpassed for rich color and perfect form. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt. 25 cts.

Hybrida stellata (*C. cruenta hybrida*). Star Cineraria. Large panicles of star-shaped flowers in many pleasing colors. Valuable for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

Hybrida stellata radiata (Cactus-flowering Star Cineraria). Narrow petals are rolled and diverged from a small center; unique. 2 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

Clarkia

Hardy annuals that are easily grown. They flower freely, are showy in the border, good for cutting, and form nice pot-plants.

Elegans, Double and Single, Mixed. 2 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cobaea

Scandens. A rapid-growing half-hardy perennial climber, with large, bell-shaped, purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil; plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Pkt. 10 cts.

Coix

Lacryma (Job's Tears). An ornamental grass with broad leaves and shiny, pearl-like seeds, used for beads. Plant early in the spring, four or five seeds in a hill, one-half inch deep. 3 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.

Clematis

Well-known, perennial climbers, remarkable for the size and beauty of their blossoms, and for the gracefulness of the plants. Fine for covering arbors, verandas, etc. All colors mixed, pkt. 10 cts.

Clanthus

Dampieri (Glory Pea of Australia). Tender perennial. Pea-shaped flowers of a brilliant scarlet color, with intense black center; requires a dry, warm soil and little water. Pkt. 15 cts.

Coleus (Flame Nettle)

Indispensable for bedding and ribbon borders; foliage maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. The plants grow quickly from seeds. 1 to 3 feet tall. Finest mixed hybrids, pkt. 15 cts.

Columbine, or Aquilegia

Sometimes erroneously known as Honeysuckle. Handsome flowers. Perennial.

Double White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cærulea. Hybrid mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cærulea fl.-pl. Splendid blue. Pkt. 25c.

Best Double or Single Varieties, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Cosmos

Plants grow 5 to 6 feet high. The large, single flowers of white, pink and crimson enliven the garden long after tender flowers have succumbed to early frost. Splendid for cutting. The earliest varieties bloom in July; the later sorts in October and November. Sow during March and transplant in May. Hardy annuals.

Giant Crimson. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Giant Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Klondyke. Golden yellow flowers that measure from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.

Extra-Early-flowering. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cyclamen

Giant-flowered (*Cyclamen Persicum giganteum*). Blooms are freely produced and last a long time. Remarkably easy to grow in the house. Seedlings bloom in eight to ten months, and keep up a constant profusion of flowers; odd, leathery foliage of bronzy green. Tender perennial. Giant mixed, pkt. 25 cts.



Giant Cosmos

Daisy, Shasta

A fine perennial plant bearing large, white single blossoms, with yellow centers; an excellent cut-flower. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing. Pkt. 15 cts.

Alaska. One of Burbank's new selections. Pkt. 25 cts.

Daisy, or Bellis perennis

A well-known, low-growing plant bearing beautiful flowers. Hardy perennial.

Longfellow. Double; pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double, White or Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Dahlias

In the garden the Dahlias grown from our seed bloom as early and freely as the plants grown from tubers. They are so easily grown from seed that we think in a year or two the popular demand will be for seed instead of tubers. If the seed is sown early, indoors, and the plants set in the open as soon as safe, blooms may be had before frost, and the tubers carried over as usual. Dahlias should have good rich soil. Pinching out the points of growths tends to dwarf the plants and also incites to earlier flowering.

Cactus. From a fine collection. Pkt. 10c.

Single Mixed. A fine strain of large flowers in many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

Hardy border perennials, with spikes of handsome flowers; useful for cutting.

Formosum. Rich blue; exceedingly effective in borders. 3 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Sulphureum. Long spikes of charming, clear yellow flowers; quite a distinct color among Larkspurs. 3 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.



Types of Dianthus

Delphinium, continued

Elatum hybridum, Double Mixed.

Large, handsome flower-spikes, including the best of the new double and single varieties. Height 3 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

Hybridum, Single Mixed. Very showy strain. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dianthus, or Pinks

Few flowers equal these hardy annuals in beauty and profusion of bloom. They are beautifully marked with rich and varied colors. The plants bloom until frost.

Heddewigii, Double Mixed. Flowers large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to the richest crimson, while many are beautifully laced or striped. For bedding purposes they are of immense value during the entire summer; they also furnish elegant flowers for bouquets, as they are borne on long stems. Pkt. 10 cts.

Crimson Bell. One of the most attractive varieties of Dianthus. Flowers large, elegantly lacinated; lovely rich crimson shade. Pkt. 5 cts.

Fireball. Vivid scarlet flowers, giving a most striking effect when massed. Invaluable for table decorations. Pkt. 10 cts.

Snowdrift. Charming variety; large, pure white, double flowers; beautifully fringed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Eastern Queen. One of the most attractive varieties of Dianthus. Flowers large, elegantly lacinated and of a lovely rose-pink shade. Pkt. 5 cts.

Double Mixed. All the most beautiful and showy double varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.

Single Mixed. Fringed flowers of various colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Chinensis, Double (China or India Pink). Choice mixed. Large, double flowers, embracing a variety of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Plumarius, Florists' Perpetual. A hardy class, producing large, fragrant, double, semi-double and single flowers of varied colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Digitalis

(Foxglove)

Hardy perennial, blooming the second year from seed. The bell-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes, and come in shades of purple, lavender, rose and white, all spotted lightly inside. Thrives well in cool, shady locations, and makes a splendid show in the garden. Fine mixture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

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Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)

A tender climbing annual; flowers profusely and in clusters of white, purple and lilac shades. The flower-spikes are followed by a profusion of ornamental seed-pods. Height 10 to 20 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Echinocystis

(Wild Cucumber Vine)

Attains a height of 30 feet in a season; white, fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion, followed by ornamental prickly seed-pods; grows very rapidly and the foliage is dense, on which account it is most desirable where quick shade is desired. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5 cts.

Eschscholtzia

(California Poppy)

A hardy annual, with finely cut, feathery foliage and beautiful, velvety, cup-shaped flowers. Seeds may be sown in fall and any time thereafter until the following April, where plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Height, 2 feet.

Californica. Large; pale yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.

Californica alba. Large flowers of pure white. Per pkt. 5 cts.

Mandarin. Bright orange, shaded crimson. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.



Eschscholtzia

Forget-me-not · Myosotis

Bushy plants, 8 to 10 inches high, bearing clusters of small flowers. If sown early in the house, they will flower the first season.

Alpestris. Of compact habit and a profuse bloomer, having the appearance of a brilliant sheet of blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Alpestris, Victoria. Flowers large; bright azure-blue with yellow centers. Plants bush-like, covered with blooms. Pkt. 10 cts.

Four o'Clock

A hardy annual, about 2 feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown in the open and thinned to 1 foot. Is free-flowering. The flowers open in the afternoon and last until the next morning.

Mixture of all Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Fuchsia · Lady's Eardrop

One of the easiest of house-plants to grow. Fine for window-boxes and conservatories. Is most successful in both growth and bloom if given only a small amount of direct sun, particularly in the middle of the day; grows well when completely shaded. Single and Double, Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

Gaillardia

Half-hardy perennial; 1 to 2 feet high; for the flower garden. Grown in masses, they are especially effective; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced from early summer until frost; unrivaled for cutting.

Picta. Large, handsome, mixed flowers. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

Picta Lorenziana. Double; finest mixed; annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

Grandiflora maxima. Perennial. Golden yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. Many shades of yellow, orange and scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 oz. 15 cts.

Gloxinia

Most charming greenhouse plants of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in great profusion; the colors are most exquisite and gorgeous, magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under common culture they bloom continuously for months. Sow the seed in fall or early spring in light loam or sandy soil.

Hybrida grandiflora. Splendid mixture of finest, large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 25c.

Robusta. Erect; hardy. Superb mixture. Pkt. 25 cts.

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Double Hollyhock

Godetia

The Godetias are profuse and constant bloomers, with their delicate tints of crimson, rose and white; very attractive. Hardy annuals.

Semi-Dwarf. Fine mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Gourds

Rapid-growing annuals, bearing curious fruits of various sorts.

Dipper, Bottle, Egg-shaped. Pkt. 5 cts.
Ornamental, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Gypsophila

Free-flowering, elegant plants. The annuals are adapted for rustic rockwork and edging. The perennials are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any garden soil.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath). Perennial. A mass of the finest little leaves and branches, covered with tiny white, star-shaped flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Elegans. Annual. Small, white flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Heliotrope

A universal favorite on account of its delicious fragrance; excellent for cutting. Seed sown in early spring will make fine plants during summer. Partial shade suits it best. Annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Helichrysum (Straw Flower)

Everlasting flowers suitable for mixed borders. The flowers retain their shape and color for years, but it is necessary to gather them before they are fully expanded, and hung up-side-down to dry. Useful for winter bouquets, decorations, etc. Annual. **Choice Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5 cts.

Hibiscus

Giant Golden Bowl. Very large flowers, 6 to 8 inches, of a deep cream-color with velvety maroon center. Plants grow from 3 to 5 feet and are perennial and bear profusely. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hollyhock

A summer-flowering plant, bearing long spikes of double flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. A clump or line in any garden gives an effect not obtainable with any other plant.

Allegheny. Annual. This unique and beautiful variety produces semi-double flowers about 3 inches across. The petals are crinkled and fringed like crumpled and slashed satin. Pkt. 10 cts.

Chater's Superb Mixed. Perennial. Saved from a magnificent collection of fine named double varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.

French Choice Mixed. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

Double Annual Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Hunnemannia

Fumariæfolia. (Tulip Poppy.) This is by far the best of the Poppy family for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days. Seed sown in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of blossom until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, with beautiful feathery, glaucous foliage. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

Humulus (Japanese Hop)

A hardy climbing annual of rapid growth with dense leaves. Will grow from 15 to 25 feet in a season. Pkt. 10 cts.

Ipomoea

Tender climbing annuals, from 5 to 10 feet long. The seed of several varieties, especially the Moonflower, should have the outer shell punctured and then soaked in water for twelve hours or more.

Bona Nox (Evening-Glory, or Good Night). Large, fragrant, violet blossoms, expanding in the night. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c.

Coccinea, or Star Ipomoea. Small scarlet blossoms; vines about 10 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Grandiflora alba (Moonflower). Large, white blossoms, 5 to 6 inches across, which expand at night. The vine grows as much as 50 feet in a season, and is covered with a multitude of flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

Morning Glory, Giant Japanese. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

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Kudzu Vine

(*Paeraria Thunbergiana*)

This is the Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk vine, the most remarkable rapid-growing hardy perennial extant. In rich soil will grow 70 feet in one season. Three months of its growth will equal five years of most vines. Leaves in shape like the lima bean's; dark green; texture soft and woolly. For porches, arbors, old trees, etc., there is nothing its equal. Imported seed, pkt. 15 cts., 2 for 25c.

Lantana

Tender perennial, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, bearing verberna-like clusters of flowers, in orange, white, rose and other colors; good for bedding.

Choice Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lathyrus

Latifolius (Everlasting Pea). Perennial climbers, growing 5 to 6 feet tall, suitable for trellises, arbors, etc. Young plants flower freely the second year, but the third and fourth years they produce an abundance of foliage and bloom. Fine mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.

Linum, or Flowering Flax

Beautiful and effective, hardy annuals; about 18 inches high; bright flowers.

Scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Blue. Pkt. 5 cts.

Lobelia

These are low-growing annual plants, largely used as borders for flower-beds, in ribbon designs, for covering rockwork, and in hanging-baskets. The plants are charming in both foliage and flower, and certainly are worthy of a much larger place in our garden plants than they now receive.

Gracilis. Blue; trailing; beautiful for hanging-baskets. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Crystal Palace Compacta. Plant dwarf; flowers very fine; rich, deep blue; finest for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Lupin, or Lupinus

Very desirable shrubby plants, bearing long spikes of variously colored flowers.

Annual Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Perennial Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Marigold

The African and French Marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective. The former have uniformly large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders; the latter are of dwarf growth, with beautifully striped flowers, and better suited for bedding purposes or for pot culture; they succeed best in a light soil with full exposure to the sun.

Marigold, continued

Dwarf French. Fine colors, mixed; very double; 1 foot. Oz. 40 cts., pkt. 5 cts.

Legion d'Honneur ("Little Brownie"). A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 6 inches high. Begins flowering in June. Flowers golden yellow, marked with a large spot of crimson velvet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Large African. Double, orange and lemon, mixed; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Calendula, or Pot Marigold. Sometimes called the "old-fashioned Marigold." Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Matricaria

Capensis (Double Feverfew). A free-flowering perennial border plant bearing a mass of cream-colored flowers. 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.

Golden Ball. Six to 10 inches high, irregular in outline, with a flat head of numerous quilled flowers, sulphur-yellow. For pots, beds or edging. Perennial. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mignonette (Reseda)

Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early summer till frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring-flowering. Annuals.

Defiance. When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will be not only of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful and compact spike. Pkt. 5 cts.

Golden Machet. Distinct variety of Machet, with massive spikes of golden yellow blossoms. Pkt. 5 cts.

Machet. Of dwarf, pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower-stalks; highly colored and very fragrant; one of the best. Pkt. 10 cts.

Goliath. Of strong, compact habit, with rich green foliage, the giant trusses of flowers being borne on erect, strong, stiff stalks, and surpassing all others in brilliancy of color; especially suited for house culture. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sweet-scented (*Reseda odorata*). The spikes are small, but very sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

Mimulus

Half-Hardy Perennials

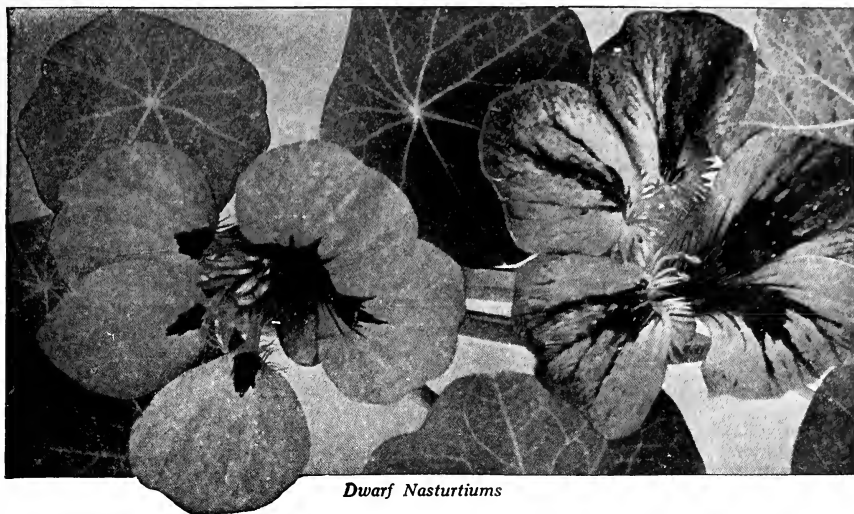
Moschatus compactus (Musk Plant). A neat, compact variety of this popular plant; very nice for pots. Pkt. 10 cts.

Tigrinus grandiflorus (Monkey Flower). Tigered and spotted, very showy. Very satisfactory for moist, shady situations outdoors and are splendid house plants; require plenty of water. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mina

Lobata. A fine annual climber which grows to a height of 20 or 30 feet in a season. Mina is one of our best climbers, the leaves are of good size and dense, and the flowers are freely borne in clusters; orange-red. Useful for arbor, trellis, etc. Pkt. 10 cts.

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Dwarf Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums

Nasturtiums are hardy annuals, of easy cultivation, and flower best where the soil is not too rich.

Tall or Climbing Varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Dwarf Varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

NEW FRENCH NASTURTium "CHAMELEON"

A remarkable advance in this brilliant family. In richness and variety of colors it surpasses any other strain, and is also unique in bearing flowers of quite distinct coloring on one and the same plant—some clear, deep crimson, others blotched on light ground and others beautifully mottled. We furnish both **Tall** and **Dwarf** separately. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

NEW IVY-LEAVED NASTURTiums

Distinct and showy, differing from all other Nasturtiums in both foliage and flower. The leaves are deep, rich green, veined with silvery white, resembling the hardy English ivy.

Tall and **Dwarf** separately. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Nemophila (Love Grove)

An old favorite. Hardy annuals of dwarf growth; fine for borders, pot culture, or rockeries. Mixed varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.

Insignis (Baby Blue Eyes). Sky-blue with white eyes. Blooms when quite small and continues for a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Nicotiana

Affinis (Tuberose-flowered Tobacco). Hardy annuals. Sweet-scented, pure white, tubular flowers, blooming continually; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Hybrids. Eight distinct colors. We offer them in mixture only. Pkt. 10 cts.

Nigella

(Love-in-a-Mist, or Devil-in-the-Bush)

Compact-growing, free-flowering, hardy annual plants, with curious flowers and finely cut foliage. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Passion Flower (Passiflora)

A half-hardy perennial climber, shedding its leaves in winter. A very satisfactory climber for immense growth, as it will cover a porch or small cottage in one summer.

Pink. Evergreen foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

Purple. Pkt. 10 cts.

Scarlet. Evergreen foliage. Pkt. 10 cts.

White. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

Pansies

Little praise is needed for this most popular of all flowers, as it is seen everywhere and under all conditions. It is, however, well to mention that, no matter how careful and attentive the grower may be, it is but wasted time if you have not the proper seed to begin with. All our Pansy seed is obtained from the most noted European specialists, and we claim that seed obtained from us will produce flowers of unsurpassed size and form, beauty of markings, and brilliancy and variety of colors and shades. Perennials.

The Pansy blooms freely even during the hottest weather if the plants are set in a shaded place, but the flowers reach their greatest perfection in late spring and in the cool days of autumn. Our list is not extensive, but it contains some of the best named varieties.

PRIZE MIXTURES

Bugnot Mixed. A circular, ruffled and five-petaled type, with soft, blended colors and tints, with a dark blotch at the base of each petal. One of the finest qualities. Pkt. 25 cts.

Cassier's Giant. A grand mixture of the finest blotched varieties, splendid in every way, being large in size and rich in coloring. Pkt. 15 cts.

Giant Odier. A very showy and rich strain, saved from very large and beautiful flowers. Pkt. 25 cts.

Masterpiece. The chief peculiarity of this grand new Pansy is that the border, or edge, of each petal is frilled and curled. The flowers are large, borne very freely well above the plant. Pkt. 25 cts.

Prize Strain Mixed. Pkt. 25 cts.

International Mixture. Made up of finest sorts in cultivation. Pkt. 50 cts.

GIANT TRIMARDEAU PANSIES

Beautiful class of vigorous and compact growth. The blooms are of the largest size, while the brilliancy of the coloring is extremely striking. Our named varieties are carefully chosen for color; in our mixture you will find named sorts, and many self-colored flowers.

All Trimardeau varieties, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts., oz. \$2.25



Phlox Drummondii



Giant Pansies

Phlox Drummondii

For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. This strain has beautiful round-petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant.

Fireball. Brilliant, dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.

Snowball. Pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.

Cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg). Star-shaped flowers of many colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Fine Mixed. Large-flowering sorts only. Pkt. 5 cts

PERENNIAL PHLOX

For permanent flower-beds few plants are more desirable, as they are perfectly hardy, and will flourish in any soil. The flowers range from pure white to crimson or rose, while others are striped and mottled or blotched. They bloom late in the season and bear immense trusses, often 5 or 6 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts.

PINKS. See Dianthus, page 35.

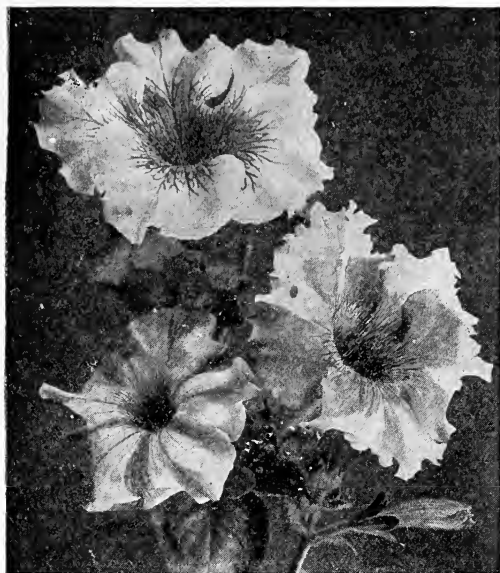
Portulaca, or Rose Moss

Brilliant dwarf annuals, only 6 inches high, luxuriating in warm situations, and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color from spring until frost, they are indispensable; colors range through innumerable shades of red, yellow, pink, striped, white, etc.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25 cts.

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Single Petunias

Petunia hybrida

During the whole season it is covered with large, showy blossoms, which are always bright and fresh, in spite of heat and drought. The flowers are of an almost infinite variety of colors and markings, and quite as varied in form; large and small, fringed and plain, double and single. Hardy annual. Make the seed-bed of fine soil; sow the seed on the surface, press with a smooth board, then cover very lightly with sand or fine soil. When watering the bed use a fine spray, otherwise the seed may be washed out, or covered so deeply that it cannot germinate.

Single, Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c, 1/2oz. 25c.
Single Fringed, Mixed. Large-flowered; very desirable. Pkt. 25 cts.

Double, Choicest Mixed. Full and handsome. Pkt. 35 cts.

Poppy, or Papaver

Poppies are very showy and come in many bright and charming colors. Some are hardy annuals, others are perennials, and should be sown where they are to remain, as soon as the ground can be prepared.

Double Carnation-flowered. Annual. Fringed; colors are dazzling. Mixed, pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Shirley. Annual. The range of color, extending from white, through delicate shades of pink, rose and carmine to deepest crimson; fine for cutting. Best Single Mixed, pkt. 10 cts., 1/2oz. 25 cts.

Iceland, or Nudicaule. Bright green, fern-like foliage, formed in tufts, from which issue slender stalks about 12 inches in height,

Poppy, or Papaver, continued

bearing yellow, white or orange-scarlet flowers. Hardy perennial. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Double Scarlet or White. Annual. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Umbrosum. Annual. Rich vermilion; glossy black spot on each petal; single. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

California Poppy. See Eschscholtzia, page 36.

Oriente (Oriental Poppy). A hardy perennial. Large, brilliant crimson flowers, with a black blotch on each petal. 2 1/2 feet tall. Pkt. 10c.

Primula

(Chinese Primrose)

Profuse-blooming tender plants for winter and spring decoration in the house. Sow seed in March, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears, and keep shifting plants as they grow.

Single, Fringed, Large-flowering. A superb mixture. Pkt. 25 cts.

Double, Fringed, Large-flowering. Mixture of fine sorts. Pkt. 25 cts.

Pyrethrum

Parthenifolium aureum, or Golden Feather. Small-cut leaves of bright golden yellow. A hardy perennial, with bright foliage, much used for edging and borders. Seed can be sown in the fall or spring and transplanted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Ricinus (Castor-Oil Plant)

Large, luxuriant, rapid-growing plants, with palm-like leaves; much used for sub-tropical effects on the lawn or for centers of beds of foliage plants. Annual.

Gibsoni. Dwarf, branching habit; deep red foliage; 5 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.

Rhodanthe

"Swan River Everlasting" is a charming annual; succeeds in a light, rich soil and a warm, sheltered situation; valuable for pot culture. 1 foot. Pkt. 5 cts.

Salpiglossis

These annuals, considered by many to be among the most satisfactory, start easily from seed. Showy, rich, dark-colored, bell-shaped flowers produced until cut down by frost.

Fine Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Smilax

Charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window-gardens. The foliage and stems are of a pleasing light green; excellent for decoration. Pkt. 10 cts.

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Salvia (Flowering Sage)

Half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hot-bed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

Splendens. Scarlet. One of the finest of the Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high by 2 feet in diameter. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant scarlet stand clear above the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. One of the most gorgeous plants in cultivation, and a great bedding plant. Pkt. 10 cts.

Patens (Blue Sage). In color, this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennial; 2 feet. Pkt. 15 cts.

Scabiosa

Sweet Scabious, or Mourning Bride

Free-flowering annuals; colors, white, carmine, lilac, maroon, etc. Very effective for garden decoration, valuable for cutting.

Dwarf or Tall, Double, Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.

Schizanthus (Poor Man's Orchid)

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in autumn, putting 3 to 5 plants in a 6-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom through the winter. Many colors, mixed. Annual. Pkt. 10 cts.

Wisetonensis. This variety is now largely used as a pot-plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free-flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground-color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. In many ways it is as handsome as an orchid, and is much more easily grown. Shy seeder. Pkt. 15 cts.

Stocks

Double Ten-Weeks

Annuals. These popular flowers are easily grown, and are so highly fragrant and of such beauty that they deserve a place in every garden. The flowers range from white to deep red. They are great improvements over the Gilliflowers of the olden times, being much larger and more double, and of many more colors.

FIVE FINE NAMED STOCKS

Splendid for Forcing

Beauty of Nice. Very large flowers of a delicate flesh-pink. Extra fine. Pkt. 15 cts.

Dwarf Large-flowering. White, Scarlet, Rose, Light Blue or Mixed. Each, pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Winter, or **Brompton.** Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Giant Perfection. Handsome; pure white. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.

Giant Perfection, Double. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50 cts.

Ten-Weeks. Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Virginian, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Statice (Sea Lavender)

Splendid hardy perennials, either for the border or rockery, producing all summer panicles of minute flowers, which can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

Sunflower · Helianthus

Stately-growing annuals with immense, golden yellow flowers; effective for garden decoration.

Double Dwarf. Covered with 3-inch double flowers of brightest golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Globosus fistulosus. Saffron, very large and double. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Multiflora. Beautiful double yellow flowers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Mammoth Russian. See Forage Plants.

Sweet Rocket

"Hesperis" is an old hardy garden favorite. Fragrant white flowers; 2 to 3 feet. Perennial. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.



Salvia splendens

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Sweet Peas

Since the introduction of the Spencer types, the growing of Sweet Peas has increased tenfold. Because the Spencer varieties are larger and have longer stems, they have almost entirely superseded the Grandiflora or Eckford types.

The seed should be planted from September to March; but, owing to the short yield of the Sweet Pea crop this year, all the seed of most of the popular varieties will be sold before the season is over.

SPENCER or ORCHID-FLOWERED

These are beautiful, large, wavy-petaled varieties, three or four flowers to a stem. As they are shy seeders, the price will be proportionately high.

Apple Blossom Spencer. Rose and blush-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Asta Ohn. Soft, pinkish lavender; very large. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Aurora Spencer. Rose or pink, striped. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Bright rose standard, white wings flushed pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Bobby K. White, with blush and pink margin. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Captain of the Blues Spencer. Pure purple. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Countess Spencer. Pure pink. The original giant-flowered Spencer. One of the best Sweet Peas of today. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c.

Dobbie's Cream. Finest deep cream. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Dobbie's Thomas Stevenson. Bright orange-scarlet. A new variety. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Flora Norton Spencer. Light blue. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Florence Morse Spencer. Light pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Florence Nightingale. Clear lavender; very large. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

George Herbert. Bright rose-carmine; very showy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Gladys Unwin. Blush-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Helen Lewis. A very large and fine orange-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Helen Pierce. Marbled blue on white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Illuminator. A glorious orange-salmon Sweet Pea. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

King Edward Spencer. The best pure red Spencer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

King White. Finest white Sweet Pea. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Lovely Spencer. Deep pink, shaded to light pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Margaret Atlee. Largest; rosy salmon-pink. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 40c.

Margaret Madison. Immense, light lavender. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c.

Marie Corelli. Large; bright rose. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Mary Garden. Rich creamy pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

New Miriam Beaver. Charming combination of apricot, pink and straw. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson. One of the best; cream-pink. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Mrs. Routzahn. Pink and straw, shading to apricot at the edges. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Nora Unwin. Fine, large; white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Othello Spencer. Deep, rich maroon. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

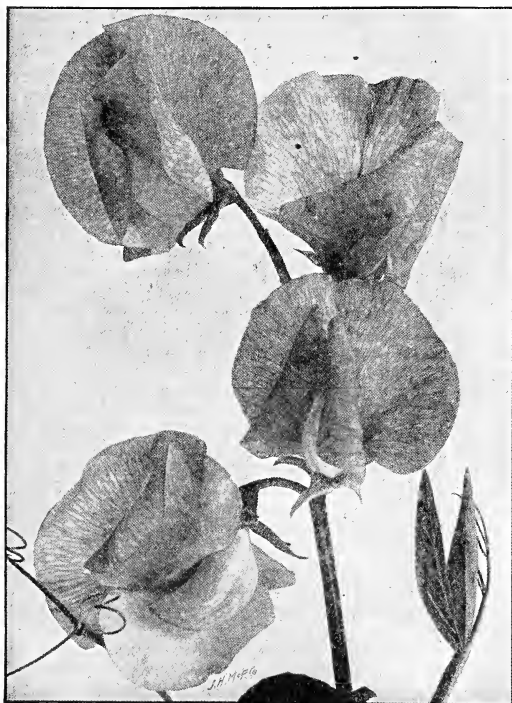
Primrose Spencer. Clear primrose. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Queen Victoria Spencer. Open blush-pink; then turn clear primrose. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Senator Spencer. Chocolate and brown striped and flaked on ivory-white. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Tennant Spencer. An odd purple-mauve. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Vermilion Brilliant. Brilliant scarlet; very large and wavy. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.



Spencer Sweet Peas

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

Spencer Sweet Peas, continued

Wedgwood. The best blue Spencer. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

White Spencer. A superior strain of the finest Spencers. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Superb Spencers, Mixed. A splendid, well-blended mixture of true Spencer types. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Standard Varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

Cupid Mixture. Very dwarf and bushy, growing 1 foot high and spreading to about 2 feet in diameter; very effective when planted in a border. Mixture of all varieties. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

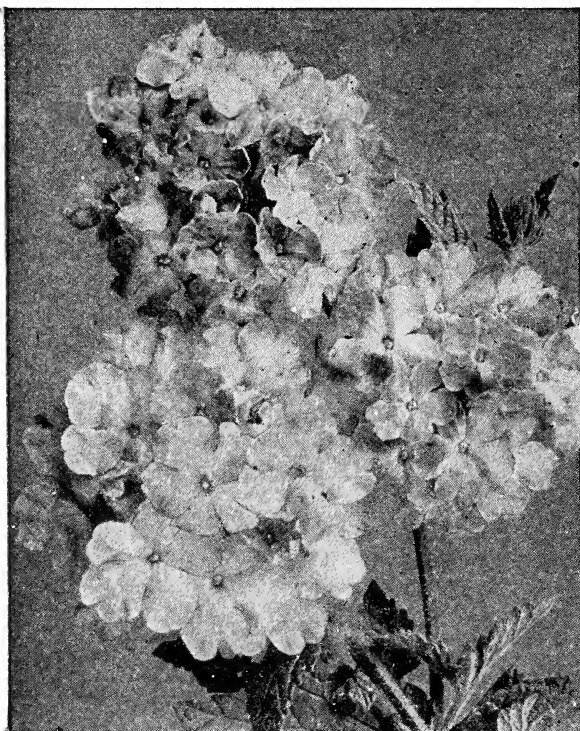
Sweet William

(*Dianthus barbatus*)

A well-known, remarkably free-flowering plant of brilliant colors, ranging from snow-white to darkest crimson and purple. They emit a delicate fragrance. Sweet Williams are splendid plants for borders. If cared for during summer and slightly protected in winter, they will last for years, furnishing a profusion of flowers for garden coloring and for cutting. Hardy perennial.

Single Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

Double Mixed. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.



Mammoth Verbena

Tritoma

Uvaria. Sometimes called Red-Hot Poker. This is a fine, handsome plant. It is hardy though requiring some protection through the winter. The flowers are produced in large, brilliant spikes. Half-hardy perennial. Dazzling orange-red. Pkt. 15 cts.

Thunbergia

Rapid-growing annual climbers; splendid for trailing over trellises, fences, etc.; beautiful flowers borne in profusion; buff, white, orange, etc.; 4 to 6 feet high.

Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Verbena

Plants grown from our seed are cheaper than those grown from cuttings, and are more vigorous, with rich, dark green foliage, and continue in bloom until cut off by heavy frosts. A most satisfactory plant for the garden and, when grown in a porch- or window-box the long stems droop gracefully over the sides. The flowers are delicately sweet-scented. Hardy annuals.

Mammoth Mixed. Saved from the choicest large-flowering varieties and contains the newest and most striking colors. Pkt. 10 cts.

Mammoth White, Mammoth Scarlet, Mammoth Striped, Mammoth Purple, Mammoth Pink. Pkt. 10 cts.

Finest Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Vinca

(*Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid*)

Ornamental free-blooming plants. Flower from seed the first season, lasting until frost; or they may be potted and kept in bloom through the winter; a fine cut-flower. Tender perennial. 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Violets

(*Viola odorata*)

Beautiful for clumps or edgings, forming a compact mass of foliage, with a profusion of purple, mauve-colored and violet blossoms. The seed should be sown early in coldframe, and the young plants removed to the border where they are to bloom. The plants are hardy and may remain for several years without protection or renewal.

Single Sweet-scented. Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.

Viscaria (Rose of Heaven)

The profusion of bloom will rank them among the general favorites. Perennial.
Fine Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Wallflower (Cheiranthus Cheiri)

Produces spikes of beautiful, exceedingly fragrant flowers. Should be planted more extensively all over the country. Blooms in May. Half-hardy perennial.

Cloth of Gold. Large; fine; single. An exceedingly handsome bedding plant. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Goliath. Single; extra large; dark brown; early; fine for forcing. May be grown successfully indoors. Pkt. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

Mixed, Single. Large-flowering. Pkt. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.

Wallflower, continued

Parisian Forcing. Single. Plant indoors at reasonable intervals and get flowers nearly all year. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.

Finest Double Mixed. Branching. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

Zinnia

Of easiest cultivation and should be in every collection. Hardy annuals. Sow in a seed-bed, and when the plants are well started, transplant the strongest, setting them about 10 inches apart. Zinnias bloom from June until fall. The flowers of some varieties often reach 5 inches in diameter.

Elegans, Double, Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

Giant Double, Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 10c.

Single, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Tall, Double, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dwarf, Double, Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.

BIRD SEED

Canary. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.20.

Hemp. Lb. 15 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.25.

Rape, Imported. Lb. 25 cts., 10 lbs. \$2.

Millet. Lb. 10 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.

Mixed Bird Seed. Lb. 20 cts., 10 lbs. \$1.75.

BIRD FOOD

Bird Bitters. Vial 25 cts.

Bird Manna. Pkg. 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

Cuttle Bone. 10 cts.

Song Restorer. Vial 15 cts.

Orange-Color Food. Jar 25 cts.

Moulting Pepper. Box 25 cts.

Mite Exterminator. Box 25 cts.

Bird Food, continued

Mexican Salve. Box 25 cts.

Mockingbird Food. Jar 25 cts.

Nestling Food. Box 25 cts.

Nesting Hair. Box 5 cts.

Send for Free Booklet on Cage Birds

MISCELLANEOUS

Grafting Wax. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c., lb. 25c.

Wooden Labels. Unpainted Painted

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Iron - wired 100 1,000 1,000

Tree Labels.....\$0 20 \$1 40 \$1 55

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Copper-wired

Tree Labels..... 30 1 55 1 80

4-in. Pot Labels..... 15 1 00 1 20

6-in. Pot Labels..... 20 1 40 1 65

Insecticides

These cannot be sent by mail, except where noted, but must go by express or freight collect. We do not absorb freight charges. Prices quoted are all f. o. b. Sacramento



Squirrel Poison. A certain and speedy poison to squirrels, gophers, crows, rats, and mice. Put up in cans of three sizes. 35c., 75c., and \$1.50.

Slug-Shot. Destroys all insects injurious to house and garden plants, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, also poultry-lice; not poisonous. 1-lb. cartons, with perforated top for applying, 25 cts. If wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate. 5-lb. pkg., 75 cts., 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25.

Tobacco Dust. If dug around the roots, will keep away all pests below ground and insure health to the plants. Lb. 10 cts.; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate.

Fish-Oil Soap. Dissolved in water makes an excellent spray for scale on palms, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkg. 15 cts., 1-lb. pkg. 25 cts.; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate; 10 lbs. in bulk, \$1.10.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. A 3-oz. cake (makes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons prepared solution), 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons prepared solution), 20 cts.; if wanted by parcel post, add postage at your zone rate.

Heliebore. For killing caterpillars and other pests. Is a poison and very deadly to insects, but not to people. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. pkg. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkg. 20 cts., 1-lb. pkg. 35 cts.

Black Leaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine). This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by experiment stations. It destroys Aphid (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied, sucking insects—all without injury to foliage. May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water; easy to mix; does not clog nozzles. You cannot go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects. Oz. (makes 6 gallons spray), 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (makes 40 to 120 gallons spray), \$1; 2 lbs. (makes 160 to 500 gallons spray), \$3.25; 10 lbs. (makes 800 to 2,500 gallons spray), \$13.75.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR

This is not a substitute for lime and sulphur solution. It is the same thing in different form. It is immediately soluble in water; is so thin that it will go through any nozzle and is just as effective as the commercial liquid lime and sulphur the fruit growers have used in the past. It will keep indefinitely without losing strength. 1-lb. pkg. 30 cts., 5-lb. pkg. \$1.15, 10-lb. pkg. \$2, 25-lb. pkg. \$3.75; 50-lb. keg, \$6.75; 100-lb. keg, \$12.50. Add postage at zone rate.

DIRECTIONS: 10 to 12 lbs. of the dry powder to 50 gallons of water.

DRY ARSENATE OF LEAD

A light powder easily mixed in water; used for controlling caterpillars, codling moth, canker worms, etc. We manufacture both the Basic and Standard types. The Basic is for use in damp, foggy climates, where there is danger from burning; it can also be used in combination with lime-sulphur solution. The Standard type is a stronger and quicker-killing poison, but should not be used in foggy climates. 50-lb. bbl. at 32 cts. per lb.; 25-lb. bbl. at 35 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. carton at 40 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. carton at 45 cts. per lb.; 1-lb. carton 60 cts., ½-lb. carton, 35 cts.

DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Made from the highest grade of bluestone and lime. Used for peach blight, shot-hole fungus, potato blight, etc. 1-lb. 40 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50.

DRY PARIS GREEN

Contains a high percentage of arsenic in combination with copper. Lb. 75 cts., ½lb. 50 cts.

UTILITY NO. 10-15 KNAPSACK SPRAYER

The only Sprayers that can be operated as desired in one's natural position. The Utility Knapsack is an extra high pressure Sprayer, especially adapted for spraying trees, poultry houses, out-buildings, barns, and vegetation of all kinds; also used for white-wash, cold water paint, bordeaux mixtures, and paris green.

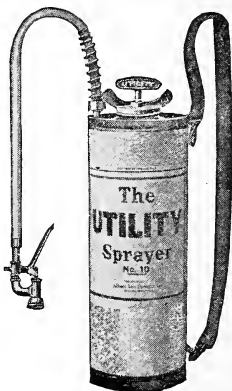
TANK. Capacity, 3½ gallons; size, 7¼ by 20 inches. Made of heavy galvanized iron or brass. All seams sweated and riveted. Tested at 95 lbs. Tank equipped with standard hose connection, and heads so constructed as to eliminate danger of blowing out.

PUMP. Cylinder is made of heavy brass tubing with bronze ball check valve contained within brass cage which does not deteriorate like rubber. Pump and filling cap held securely by screw top. No twisting action on gasket, thereby prolonging its life.

NOZZLE. Our own patent, made of brass, can be adjusted to be operated at any desired distance. Shut-off is always at nozzle end; designed with large water ways and strainer to prevent clogging. Seat and valve stem made of brass and equipped with stuffing box.

No. 10. Utility Galvanized. With straight or angle nozzle. \$8.00

Packed, one in a box, shipping weight complete, 10 pounds.



HINTS ON GARDEN SPRAYING

Potato Blight. Characteristic brownish spots on the leaves, causing wilting. Spray with bordeaux mixture, making the first application when the stalks are 6 inches high, using 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Subsequent sprayings at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks, using 10 to 12 pounds of bordeaux mixture to 50 gallons of water.

Strawberry Leaf Spot. Small, discolored spots, appearing on the leaves at the time of flowering. Spray with lime-sulphur solution, 1 to 40 parts of water, or bordeaux mixture, 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, just before blossoming.

Tomato Blight. A germ which causes wilt on tomatoes. Spray with bordeaux mixture, using 6 pounds to 50 gallons of water, just before blossoming, and repeat 3 times at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks.

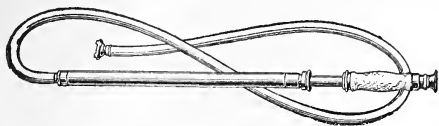
Tomato Leaf Spot. Numerous, small, angular spots appearing on the leaves. Same treatment as for tomato blight.

Tomato Stem Rot. Attacks a variety of vegetables. On the tomato this fungus rots the stem near the ground. Same treatment as for tomato blight.

Tomato Leaf Mold. A yellow discoloration on the upper side of the leaves, especially prevalent during moist weather. Same treatment as for tomato blight.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

The Standard Spray Pump

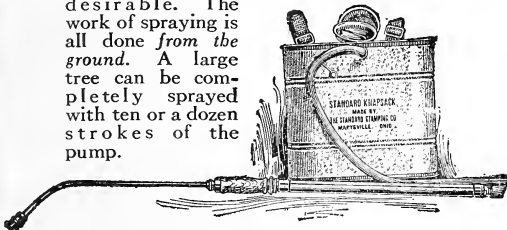


A carefully designed and accurately made "squirt gun," provided with an outfit of nozzles.

The hose is used on the suction end instead of the discharge end, as in other sprayers. The pump can be used with bucket, barrel, tank, or knapsack, depending upon the number of trees or the kind of spraying to be done.

For bucket use a 3½-foot length of hose is supplied. For barrel or tank for a large orchard, a longer hose up to 25 or 30 feet is desirable.

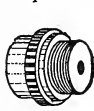
The work of spraying is all done from the ground. A large tree can be completely sprayed with ten or a dozen strokes of the pump.



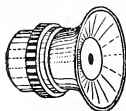
Pump with Knapsack and Extension



No. 1



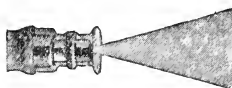
No. 2



No. 3

Set of three nozzles

The cuts below show the different kinds of spray produced by different combinations of these nozzles.

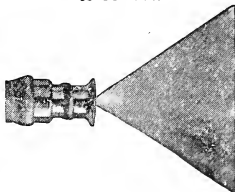


Nozzles Nos. 1 and 2, when used together produce a comparatively wide spray that will carry 28 feet.

Nozzle No. 2 removed and No. 1 attached direct to pump throws an almost straight spray to the top of the tallest tree.



Nozzle No. 1 removed and No. 2 only attached to pump throws a straight stream 50 to 60 feet.



The "Special" or Fine Spray Nozzle throws a fine mist spray. A set of brass discs permits of a series of sprays of varying fineness. The nozzle is also used for white-washing and spraying disinfectants.

The Standard will spray orchards, vineyards, bushes, potatoes, and other crops; whitewash, cattle-dips and disinfectants.

Nothing to Get Out of Order
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS

The Standard with 3½ ft. of hose	Each
and full set of nozzles	\$5 00
Knapsack attachments	3 50
Extensions, 19 inches long	75

The AUTO-SPRAY No. 25

Operates continuously on up and down stroke; throws a fine misty spray. Pump cylinder 12 by 1½ inches diameter, retinned, and is non-corrosive. Two spray caps—one straight, one angle. Operates at any angle; will not tip over when filling.

Handles easily all kinds of spraying solutions, and may be used in greenhouse, window garden, poultry house, as well as outside. The syphon tube will not clog, and the entire sprayer is so constructed that it can be cleaned easily. The handle plug can be taken out without removing the screws.

No. 25B, 1 quart, tin pump and galvanized reservoir\$1 25

Syphon Tube
Removable

Angle Spray
Cap

Straight
Spray Cap

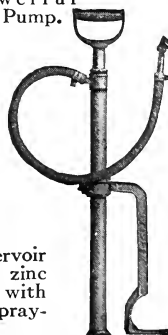
Filler
Opening



UTILITY No. 95 BUCKET PUMP

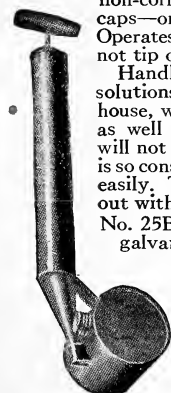
Meets the demands for a small, powerful double-action spray Pump.

Pump is all brass, with ball valves and hemp plunger. Equipped with our No. 80 Angle Service Nozzle, with strainer and designed to give a fine mist. By removing verbal disc a straight stream can be had. Weight, 6 lbs. \$5 each.



SPECIAL TIN SPRAYER

Pump tube 14 in. in length, 1¼ in. in diameter. Reservoir holds approximately one quart, and is provided with a zinc filler cap, which will not corrode. Spray tube protected with band brace. Sprayer is adapted for all lines of general spraying. 75 cts.



AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

Flower-Garden Calendar

NOTE.—In all cases read the special instructions for sowing flower seeds, which are given under the headings throughout this catalogue.

January

Sow *Acroclinium*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Candytuft*, *Centaurea*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Cosmos*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Gaillardia*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Lupinus*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Poppies* and *Sweet Peas*. Set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Pansy* and *Violet* plants.

February

A good month to plant roses and all kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs. Sow *Acroclinium*, *Alyssum*, *Antirrhinum*, *Calendula*, *Calliopsis*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Forget-me-not*, *Gaillardia*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Lupinus*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Nigella*, *Poppies* and *Sweet Peas*. In seed-pans or boxes for transplanting later, sow *Balsam*, *Begonia*, *Gloxinia*, *Lobelia*, *Pyrethrum*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena*, *Petunia*, and *Salvia*. Set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena* and *Violet* Plants.

March

Continue to plant roses and ornamental trees and shrubs. Hardy annuals as mentioned for February may still be sown, as well as *Sweet Peas*. Sow *Amarantus*, *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Begonia*, *Celosia*, *Centaurea*, *Cobaea*, *Cosmos*, *Dahlia*, *Forget-me-not*, *Gloxinia*, *Helianthus*, *Heliotrope*, *Hollyhock*, *Humulus*, *Hunnemannia*, *Marigold*, *Mina lobata*, *Nasturtium*, *Pyrethrum*, *Salpiglossis*, *Salvia*, *Scabiosa*, *Verbena* and *Zinnia*. Set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Violet* and *Zinnia* plants.

April

Sow *Amarantus*, *Aquilegia*, *Aster*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Cobaea*, *Morning-Glory*, *Centaurea*, *Cosmos*, *Cypress Vine*, *Dahlia*, *Forget-me-not*, *Helianthus*, *Heliotrope*, *Hollyhock*, *Humulus*, *Hunnemannia*, *Ipomoea*, *African* and *French Marigolds*, *Maurandia*, *Mina lobata*, *Nasturtium*, *Iceland Poppy*, *Oriental Poppy*, *Portulaca*, *Polyanthus*, *Salpiglossis*, *Scabiosa*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Statice*, *Verbena*, *Wallflower* and *Zinnia*. Plant *Dahlia* and *Tuberose* bulbs and set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Violet* and *Zinnia* plants.

May

Sow *Amarantus*, *Aquilegia*, *Balsam*, *Celosia*, *Centaurea*, *Cosmos*, *Campanula*, *Cypress Vine*, *Delphinium*, *Digitalis*, *Forget-me-not*, *Helianthus*, *Hollyhock*, *Humulus*, *Hunnemannia*, *Ipomoea*, *African* and *French*

Marigolds, *Maurandia*, *Mina lobata*, *Nasturtium*, and *Portulaca*. Continue to plant *Dahlia* and *Tuberose* bulbs and set out *Shasta Daisy*, *Daisy*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Stock*, *Verbena*, *Violet* and *Zinnia* plants.

June

Sow *Centaurea*, *Cosmos*, *Nasturtium* and *Portulaca*. Plant *Dahlia* and *Tuberose* bulbs and set out *Chrysanthemum* plants.

July

Sow *Cosmos*, *Nasturtium*, *Pansy* and *Portulaca*.

August

Sow *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria*, *Pansy*, *Primula*, *Stock* and *Verbena*.

September

Sow *Calceolaria*, *Campanula*, *Cineraria*, *Carnation*, *Forget-me-not*, *Hollyhock*, *Pansy*, *Primula*, *Oriental Poppy*, *Shasta Daisy*, *Stocks* and *Sweet Peas*.

October

A good month to sow hardy annuals in the open ground. Sow *Alyssum*, *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Forget-me-not*, *Hollyhock*, *Larkspur*, *Mignonette*, *Poppies*, *Scabiosa*, *Snaptulip*, *Stocks*, *Sweet William*, *Sweet Peas*, *Verbena*, *Violet* (*Tufted Pansies*), and *Wallflower*. Plant *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Daffodils*, *Narcissus*, *Jonquils* and other *Dutch bulbs*; also *Carnation* plants.

November

Sow hardy annuals in the open ground, such as *Alyssum*, *Calendula*, *Candytuft*, *Columbine*, *Annual Chrysanthemum*, *Clarkia*, *Eschscholtzia*, *Forget-me-not*, *Larkspur*, *Linum*, *Mignonette*, *Nemophila*, *Poppies*, *Sweet Peas*, *Pansies* and *Stocks*. Continue to plant *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, *Daffodils*, *Narcissus*, *Jonquil* and other *Dutch bulbs*; also *Carnation* plants.

December

A good month in which to spade over the ground. Spread a good, thick dressing of stable manure over the surface, and dig the ground as deeply as possible. Continue to sow hardy annuals in the open ground, such as varieties mentioned for planting in November; also continue to plant *Dutch bulbs* and *Carnation* plants.

AT PRICES QUOTED WE PAY POSTAGE, FREIGHT OR EXPRESS CHARGES

Weight of Various Seeds Per Bushel

	Per bus.
Barley.....	48 lbs.
Beans.....	60 lbs.
Blue Grass—	
Kentucky.....	14 lbs.
English.....	24 lbs.
Canary Seed.....	60 lbs.
Cheat.....	34 lbs.
Clover Seed.....	60 lbs.
Corn-Wheat.....	60 lbs.
Corn, Shelled.....	56 lbs.
Charcoal.....	22 lbs.
Perennial Rye.....	26 lbs.
Flax Seed.....	56 lbs.
Grass Seeds (unless otherwise stated).....	14 lbs.
Hemp Seed.....	44 lbs.
Hungarian.....	48 lbs.
Lawn Grass.....	20 lbs.

	Per bus.
Meadow Fescue.....	24 lbs.
Millet.....	50 lbs.
Oats.....	32 lbs.
Onion Sets.....	32 lbs.
Orchard Grass.....	14 lbs.
Peach Pits.....	48 lbs.
Peas, Smooth.....	60 lbs.
Peas, Wrinkled.....	56 lbs.
Potatoes.....	60 lbs.
Rape.....	60 lbs.
Rye.....	56 lbs.
Red Top.....	14 lbs.
Solid Seed.....	42 lbs.
Speltz.....	40 lbs.
Timothy.....	45 lbs.
Vetches.....	70 lbs.
Wheat.....	60 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	40 lbs.

Quantity of Seeds Required to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre

Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants, 6 ozs. to the acre.
 Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants, 1 lb. to the acre.
 Asparagus Roots, 5,000 to 10,000 to the acre.
 Barley, 2 to 2½ bus. to the acre.
 Beans, Dwarf, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 bus. to the acre.
 Pole, 1 lb. to 50 hills, ½ bus. to the acre.
 Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill, 5 lbs. to the acre.
 Mangrel, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill, 5 lbs. to the acre.
 Broccoli, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Broom Corn, in drills, 15 lbs. to the acre.
 Buckwheat, ½ to 1 bus. to the acre.
 Cabbage, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Carrot, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Celery, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Cheat, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Chicory, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Clover, Alsike and White, 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Alfalfa, 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre.
 Crimson Trefoil, 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre.
 Red, 10 to 12 lbs. to the acre.
 Collards, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Corn-Wheat, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Corn, Pop (shelled), 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre.
 Sweet or Field, hills, 12 to 20 lbs. to the acre.
 For soiling, drills, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 lb. to the acre.
 Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Eggplant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Endive, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Flax, broadcast, ¾ bus. to the acre.
 Grass, Blue, Kentucky, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Meadow Fescue, 1 bus. to the acre.
 Mixed Lawn, 5 to 6 bus. to the acre.
 Red Top, chaff, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Red Top, solid seed, 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

Grass, Timothy, 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.
 Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl, Meadow, Wood Meadow, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Horse-radish Roots, 10,000 to 15,000 to the acre.
 Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Kaffir Corn, in drills, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre.
 Kohlrabi, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Leek, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Lettuce, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Millet, for seed, 20 lbs. for hay, 30 lbs. to the acre.
 Melon, Musk, 2 ozs. to 100 hills, 1 lb. to the acre.
 Water, 4 ozs. to 100 hills, 1 lb. to the acre.
 Oats, 2 to 3 bus. to the acre.
 Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Onion Seeds, for sets, 60 to 85 lbs. to the acre.
 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 40 ft. of drill, 8 bus. to the acre.
 Parsnips, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Parsley, 1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Peas, Field, 2 bus. to the acre.
 Garden, 1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill, 1 to 2 bus. to the acre.
 Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.
 Pumpkin, ½ lb. to 100 hills, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 10 lbs. to the acre.
 Rape, 3 to 5 lbs. to the acre.
 Rye, 1½ to 2 bus. to the acre.
 Salsify, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 6 lbs. to the acre.
 Speltz, 100 lbs. to the acre.
 Spinach, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Sugarcane, in drills, 10 lbs. to the acre.
 Broadcast, 30 lbs. to the acre.
 Sunflower, 8 lbs. to the acre.
 Squash—Summer, 4 ozs. to 100 hills, 3 lbs. to the acre.
 Winter, 8 ozs. to 100 hills, 4 lbs. to the acre.
 Tomato, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants, 4 ozs. to the acre.
 Turnip, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.

Valley Seed Co

1019-1021 TENTH ST.

**Sacramento
California**

SPENCER SWEET PEAS
SEE PAGE 43

BRANCHING ASTERS
SEE PAGE 30

